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Developing Countries: Keys to Rapid Industrialization

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A Research Paper

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Developing Countries: Keys to Rapid Industrialization

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A Research Paper

This paper was prepared by [redacted]
Office of Global Issues. Comments and queries are
welcome and should be directed to the Chief,
Economic Analysis Branch, OGI, [redacted]

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Developing Countries: Keys to Rapid Industrialization

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Key Judgments

*Information available
as of 27 April 1983
was used in this report.*

Over the past decade, developing countries have become an increasing force in the world market for manufactured goods, accounting for a full 40 percent of the increase in non-Communist industrial output—more than twice their contribution in the 1960s. We believe developing countries have the potential to industrialize even more rapidly in the 1980s. This judgment is based on the fact that a large number of important developing countries have greatly enhanced the factors affecting their ability to industrialize rapidly.

Our analysis of developing-country industrialization indicates the key underlying factors during the past two decades have been:

- High levels of human capital investment, in both health and education.
- Investment in communication, transportation, financial, and energy networks.
- High levels of domestic saving.
- Active government participation in the development process.

Other factors—the amount of natural resources, the level of foreign private direct investment, civil and political liberties, and linguistic and religious homogeneity—appear to have played a less important role.

We expect some 20 developing or just-developed countries to be the rapid industrializers of the 1980s. Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Greece, Spain, and Israel are positioned to accelerate their pace of industrialization substantially; Singapore's industrialization—already the most dynamic in the developing world—could skyrocket. South Korea, Malaysia, Brazil, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Chile, Argentina, and South Africa have the potential to increase moderately their rate of industrial expansion. We believe Portugal, Uruguay, Mexico, and Venezuela will at best maintain their pace of the 1970s in the next decade.

Our analysis of developing-country potential also indicates that the search for emerging industrial competitors must be shifted away from South and East Asia. Latin America may be the area of emerging industrial power in the 1980s, followed nearer turn of the century by the Middle-Eastern/South Asian region. We believe, however, that there will be no new NIC-like countries in the 1980s except possibly for Malaysia.

If developing-country industrial output expands in the 1980s, the subsequent increase in their export of manufactured goods will affect US competitiveness. Structural shifts in US industry, already under way, will

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increase as these countries continue to challenge US producers of low-technology goods in world markets. These setbacks for some US producers, however, will be partially offset as new opportunities for others emerge. In particular, as many industrializing developing countries attempt to move into higher technology production, US producers of high-technology, knowledge-intensive capital goods and services should become important suppliers of these items.

Other probable effects of developing-country industrialization will include: an increase in world trade tensions as their increased manufactured exports eat into industrial-country markets; a diffusion of the capability to produce industrial products with military significance; and an increase in developing-country standards of living, possibly reducing the extent to which insurgents can capitalize on poor economic conditions.



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Foreword

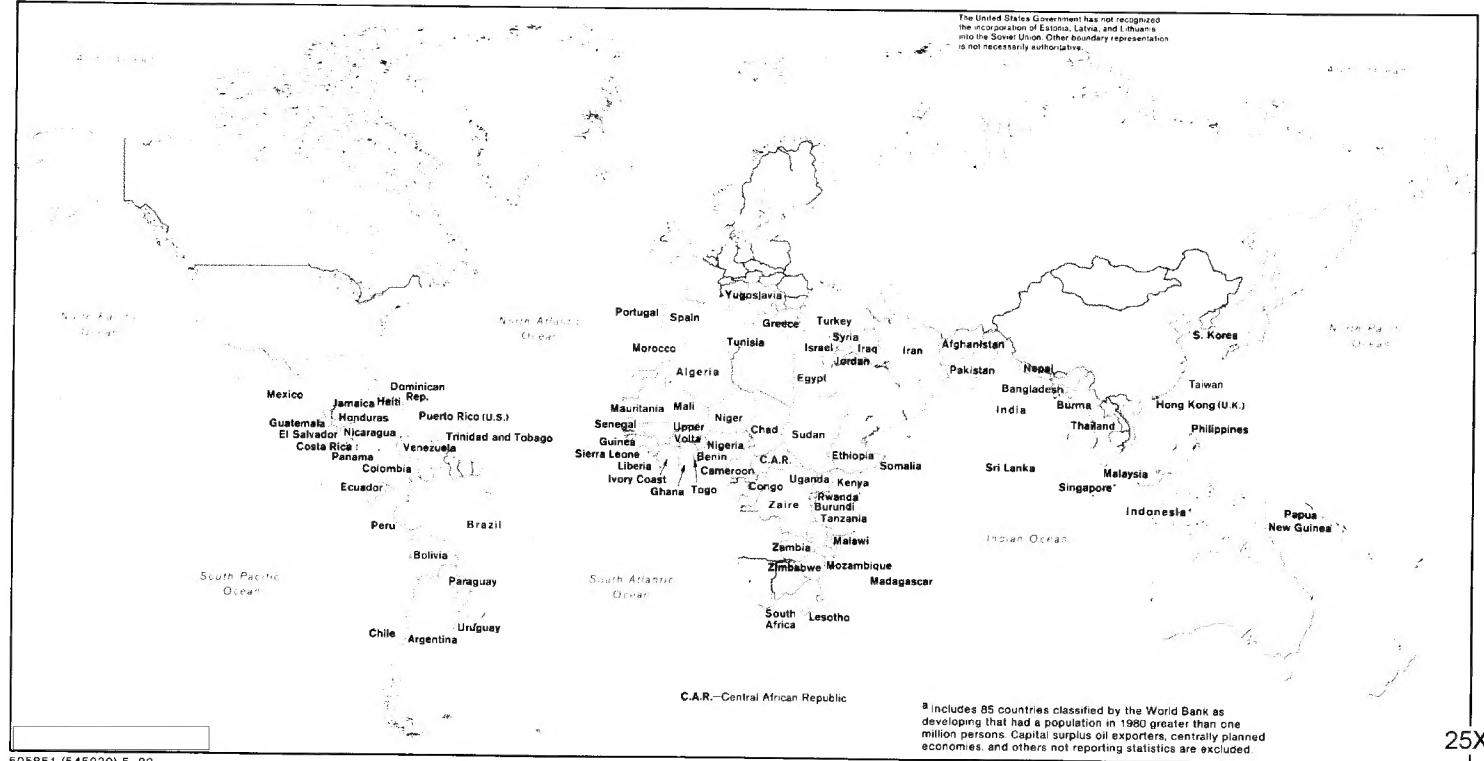
This research paper is part of Directorate of Intelligence research efforts on developing-country economic conditions and international competition. It presents the results of an in-depth empirical examination of 29 "keys" to industrialization in 85 developing and just-developed countries during the past two decades. These results were used, in turn, to indicate which developing countries could be the most dynamic industrializers of the 1980s.

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Figure 1
Selected Developing Countries, 1960-80^a



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Developing Countries: Keys to Rapid Industrialization

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Two Decades of Industrialization

Behind but Gaining

During the past two decades, developing countries steadily expanded their share of world manufacturing output (figure 1).¹ This was particularly true during the 1970s when developing countries accounted for 40 percent of the increase in non-Communist industrial output—more than twice their contribution to new output during the 1960s. Developing-country manufacturing output grew at an average annual rate of about 7 percent during both the 1960s and 1970s (figure 2).² Industrial country manufacturing output, in contrast, grew only 4 percent in the 1960s and slumped to a 2-percent growth rate in the 1970s. As a result, developing countries pushed their share of non-Communist manufacturing output in 1980 to 19 percent—up from 13 percent in 1970 and 10 percent in 1960.

While developing countries have made impressive gains, they continue to lag behind industrial countries in terms of volume of manufacturing output. In 1980, industrial countries—with roughly one-third the developing countries' population—produced four times as much (table 1); their per capita manufacturing output in 1980 was 14 times that of the developing countries. While the gap between the two groups remains pronounced, it could conceivably evaporate over time. Extrapolation using growth rates of the 1970s indicates that developing-country manufacturing output could surpass that of industrial countries early in the next century.

¹ In this paper, we examined 85 countries each with a population in 1980 greater than 1 million persons—classified by the World Bank as developing nations. Capital surplus oil exporters, centrally planned economies, and others not reporting statistics are excluded. This sample includes seven countries not generally considered to be developing countries now—Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Israel, South Africa, and Puerto Rico. Aside from their classification by the World Bank as developing countries, they are included since they have gone through the industrialization process in the past few decades and are therefore useful in the analysis of industrialization. Even in 1980, their per capita value added in manufacturing was much closer to that in traditional developing countries than in the industrial countries.

² Output refers to value added in the manufacturing sector.

Key Regions and Star Performers

There has been a wide variation in the pattern of developing-country industrialization. South European and Latin American countries expanded their industrial output rapidly during the 1970s;³ the East Asian-Pacific region industrialized at a moderate pace; and the industrial sectors of Middle Eastern/South Asian and Sub-Saharan countries grew slowly. Compared to the 1960s, all areas except Sub-Saharan Africa accelerated their pace of industrialization during the past decade. The South European, Latin American, and East Asian-Pacific regions increased theirs substantially. Middle Eastern/South Asian countries accelerated their pace of industrialization marginally in the 1970s.

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Some 26 nations led the developing-country industrialization drive during the past two decades (table 2). Of these, nine dramatically accelerated their pace during the 1970s. The remaining countries experienced either modest increases or declines in their industrialization rate. Specifically:

- The most dynamic industrializers were five so-called newly industrializing countries (NICs)—Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Brazil—plus Iran, Iraq, Spain, and Malaysia. Sharply accelerating its pace during the 1970s, Singapore led all developing countries in the speed of industrialization. Taiwan, Iran, and Brazil substantially increased their pace as well but remained far behind Singapore. Iran's accelerating pace is attributable to the former Shah's drive to turn Iran into a highly industrialized country.
- Six countries—Uruguay, Peru, Venezuela, Sri Lanka, Turkey, and Puerto Rico—increased their speed of industrialization less dramatically. Aided by strong economic ties with the United States, Puerto Rico's pace of industrialization was second only to Singapore's, but was only slightly more rapid than in the 1960s.

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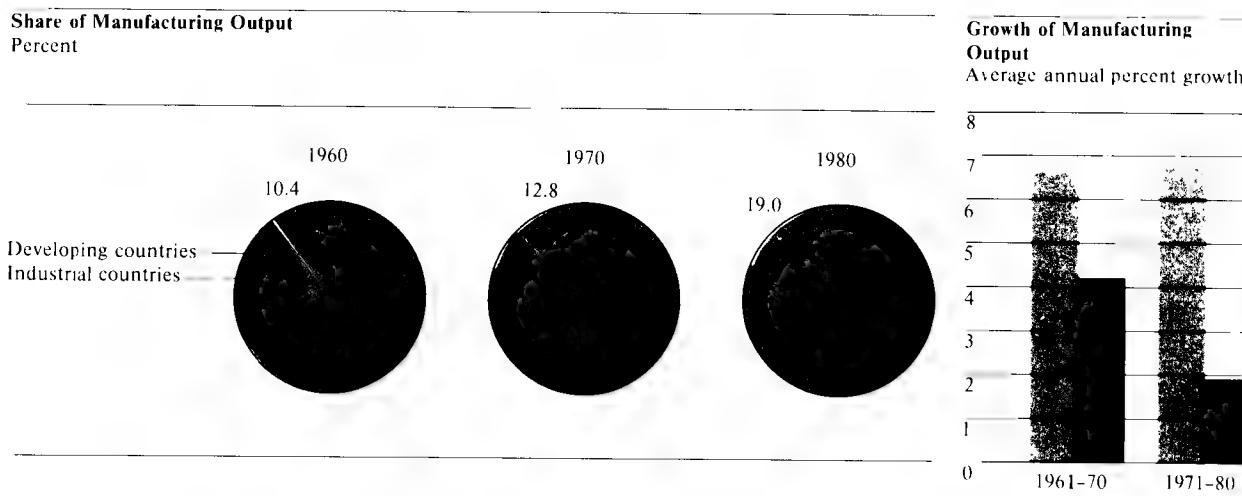
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³ The pace of industrialization is measured by changes, in US dollars, of real manufacturing output per capita.

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Figure 2
Non-Communist World: Industrialization Trends



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- Several rapid industrializers of the 1960s experienced a marked slowdown during the 1970s. Costa Rica, Portugal, Mexico, Greece, Israel, Argentina, and South Africa continued to increase their industrial output per capita, but at a much slower pace than during the 1960s. Nicaragua, Chile, Jamaica, and Panama actually deindustrialized during the last decade; their per capita industrial output declined. These extremely poor performances can for the most part be traced to periods of domestic political change or unrest that adversely affected the economic system.

With a few exceptions, developing-country industrialization has been confined to narrow product lines at the lower end of the product-complexity spectrum. Developing countries were highly successful in expanding production of relatively simple, labor-intensive manufactured goods like clothing, textiles, footwear, consumer electronics, and leisure goods. Increased production of these goods accounted for the bulk of the growth in their industrial output. A few advanced developing countries, however—the NICs in

particular—have also built up their capital-intensive, medium-technology sectors. Their industrial capabilities in such areas as steelmaking, shipbuilding, and automobile production rival those in some developed countries. At present, these key developing countries are gearing up to start production of higher technology manufactured goods. They have begun, or will soon begin, production of such sophisticated goods as electronic components, machine tools, telecommunication equipment, small computers, and computer peripherals.⁴

Factors Affecting the Pace of Industrialization

To determine the underlying factors that had the most impact on the pace of industrialization, we have examined 29 economic, social, and political variables

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Table 1
Non-Communist World:
Indicators of Industrialization

Major Groupings	Size of Industrial Sector			Degree of Industrialization			Pace of Industrialization	
	Manufacturing Value Added (billion 1970 US \$)			Per Capita Manufacturing Value Added (1970 US \$)			Change in Per Capita Manufacturing Value Added (1970 US \$)	
	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980	1961-70	1971-80
Non-Communist world	427.4	664.2	867.1	221.2	278.8	297.3	57.6	18.5
Industrial countries	383.1	579.3	702.0	678.3	922.7	1,034.6	244.4	111.9
Big Seven	345.1	521.8	638.3	696.1	946.5	1,069.9	250.4	123.4
Other industrial	38.0	57.5	63.7	550.4	751.1	777.4	200.7	26.3
Developing countries	44.3	84.9	165.1	32.4	48.4	73.8	16.0	25.4
East Asia-Pacific	3.2	8.9	23.5	14.6	31.2	65.3	16.6	34.1
Latin America	19.6	35.7	68.2	97.1	133.9	193.7	36.8	59.8
Middle East/South Asia	8.8	15.7	31.7	13.5	18.7	30.1	5.2	11.4
Southern Europe	9.3	17.6	30.8	99.8	164.3	247.1	64.5	82.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.4	7.0	10.9	17.1	27.0	31.2	9.9	4.2

[redacted]

at play in the 85 countries during the past two decades.⁵ Our analysis indicates that human capital factors, infrastructure investment, domestic savings, and active government participation in the development process were key factors affecting developing-country industrialization. Natural resources, foreign private direct investment, civil and political liberties, and cultural homogeneity, also appeared to play a role, albeit a lesser one. [redacted]

Key Factors

Human Capital. A developing country's investment in human capital—education, job skills, health, and nutrition—appears to be the most important factor affecting the pace of industrialization. High levels of human capital at the beginning of each of the last two decades were systematically associated with rapid industrialization in the ensuing 10 years (figure 3). In 1970, the 20 developing countries that subsequently had the fastest pace of industrialization during the

decade had a distinct edge in this area over all other countries examined. In particular:

- At 71 percent, their adult literacy rate was nearly twice that in the remaining developing countries (table 3).
- Enrollment rates in formal education—41 percent and 7 percent for secondary and vocational programs, respectively—were almost three times those of the rest of the developing world.
- Superior health conditions helped achieve a 64-year life expectancy—fully one-third longer than that of other developing nations.
- Residents of these 20 countries exceeded their basic caloric requirement by 9 percent; residents of the other countries fell 4 percent short. [redacted]

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⁵ For a detailed description of the methodology employed, see appendix A. [redacted]

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Table 2
Rapid Developing-Country Industrializers:
Pace of Industrialization

1970 US \$

Rank	Change in Per Capita Manufacturing Value Added			
	1961-70	1971-80		
1	Puerto Rico	244.3	Singapore	347.9
2	Israel	150.3	Puerto Rico	(216.4) ^a (0.9)
3	Hong Kong	136.0	Taiwan	(130.4)
4	Singapore	131.5	Spain	(70.2)
5	Spain	126.1	Hong Kong	(50.3)
6	Greece	104.0	Iran	(93.6)
7	Portugal	102.7	Brazil	(91.7)
8	Taiwan	82.6	Portugal	(-15.4)
9	Chile	65.6	Malaysia	(48.5)
10	Mexico	63.3	Greece	(-28.5)
11	Panama	56.2	Uruguay	(30.3)
12	South Africa	55.8	South Korea	(45.8)
13	Argentina	50.2	Iraq	(52.7)
14	Uruguay	44.0	Peru	(28.7)
15	Nicaragua	41.4	Venezuela	(11.8)
16	Costa Rica	41.1	Israel	(-108.1)
17	Venezuela	38.9	Mexico	(-24.9)
18	Jamaica	34.3	Turkey	(13.4)
19	Iran	32.4	Costa Rica	(-6.3)
20	Brazil	30.1	Sri Lanka	(29.1)

^a Figures in parentheses represent the difference between the pace of industrialization during the 1970s and the pace of industrialization in the 1960s. A positive number indicates the pace is accelerating, while a negative number indicates the pace is slowing.

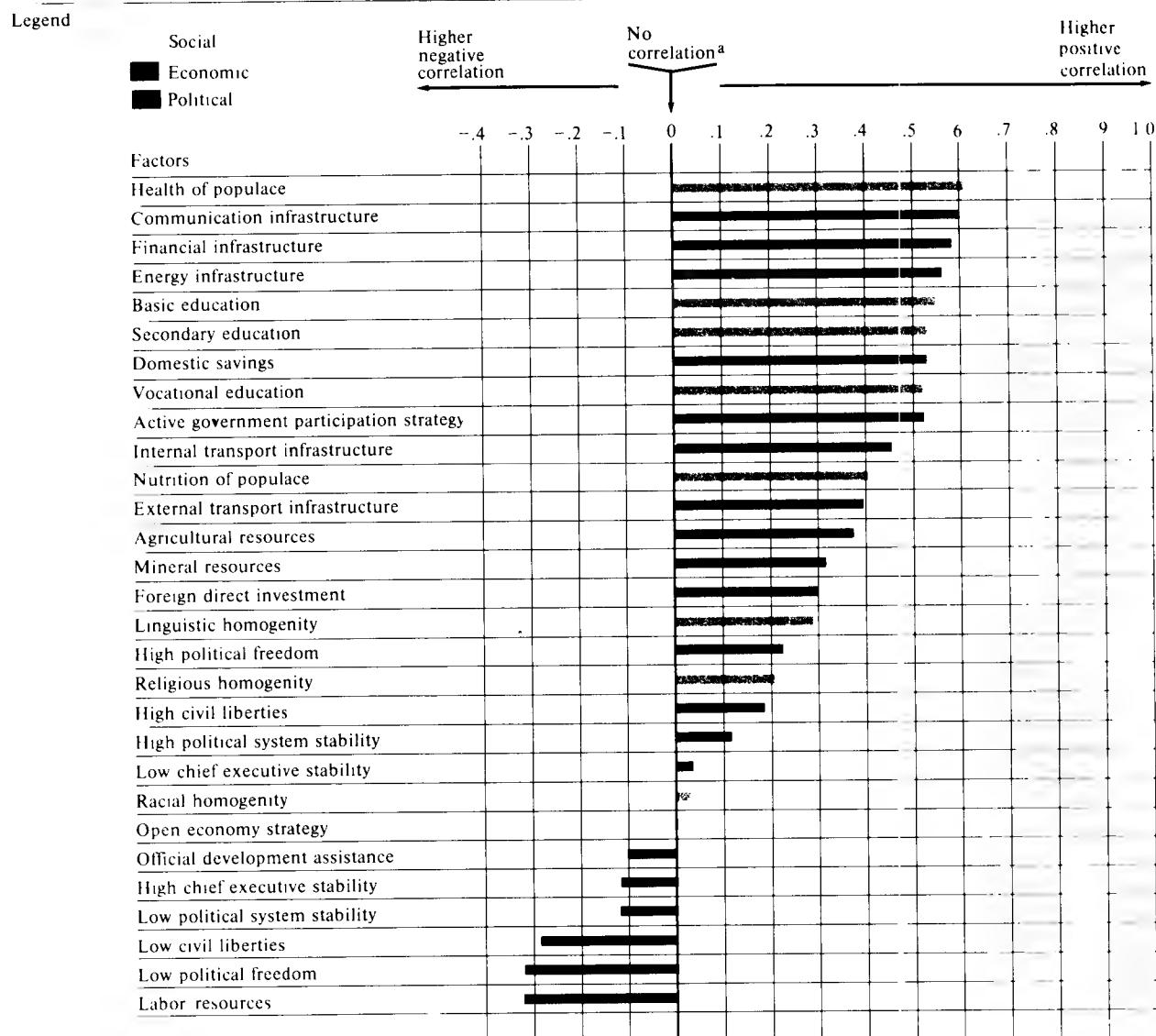
The importance of investment in human capital is not surprising. Such investment spurs industrial expansion primarily by increasing the productivity of labor. Developing-country industrialization is seldom constrained by the quantity of labor, but rather by labor's quality or productivity.⁶ Improvements in health and nutrition increase productivity by allowing workers to do more physical work in an hour on the job. Increases in workers' education and skill levels stimulate productivity by enabling workers to employ more

⁶ In fact, the per capita labor force—as measured by the labor force participation rate—was lower in the rapidly industrializing developing countries.

efficient, capital-intensive production processes. Utilizing these new processes, workers can produce more in an hour on the job with the same or less physical effort.

Communications, Transport, and Energy Infrastructure. Over the past two decades, development of domestic infrastructure—communications, transportation, and energy networks—appears also to have been a key factor affecting developing-country industrialization. Our analysis indicates that infrastructure is nearly as important as human capital. At the

Figure 3
Developing Countries: Correlation Between Pace of Industrialization and Possible Underlying Factors



^aBased on a coefficient which measures the strength of the statistical relationship between the pace of industrialization and a country characteristic.
 The coefficient ranges from -1.0 to 1.0.

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Table 3
Developing Countries:
Comparison of Possible Factors Affecting Industrialization

Selected Country Characteristics	Top 20 Industrializers of the 1970s ^a (1970 Average)	Other Developing Countries (1970 Average)	Variable Description
Agricultural resources	83.4	56.9	Agricultural output per capita (1970 US \$)
Mineral resources	27.4	14.3	Mineral output per capita (1970 US \$)
Labor resources	0.342	0.397	Labor force participation rate (ratio)
Domestic savings	121.2	38.7	Domestic savings per capita (1970 US \$)
Foreign direct investment	10.7	5.0	Foreign direct investment per capita (1970 US \$)
Official development assistance	4.6	6.7	Official development assistance per capita (1970 US \$)
Internal transport infrastructure	0.018	0.006	Railroad route density (kilometers per square kilometer)
External transport infrastructure	4.1	1.8	Estimated seaport freight handling capacity per capita (metric tons)
Communications infrastructure	59.1	11.4	Number of telephones (per 1,000 persons)
Financial infrastructure	273.6	47.6	Bank deposits per capita (1970 US \$)
Energy infrastructure	216.5	63.6	Electric power generation capacity per capita (watts)
Health of populace	64.3	48.5	Life expectancy at birth (years)
Nutrition of populace	108.9	95.9	Required calories consumed (percent)
Basic education	71.3	36.6	Literacy rate (percent of adult populace)
Secondary education	41.3	15.4	Secondary school enrollment rate (percent of age group)
Vocational education	7.0	2.2	Vocational school enrollment rate (percent of age group)
Religious homogeneity	60.0	46.2	Percent of country group possessing this characteristic
Racial homogeneity	75.0	69.2	Percent of country group possessing this characteristic
Linguistic homogeneity	65.0	36.9	Percent of country group possessing this characteristic
High political freedom	30.0	6.2	Percent of country group possessing this characteristic
Low political freedom	20.0	64.6	Percent of country group possessing this characteristic
High civil liberties	20.0	6.2	Percent of country group possessing this characteristic
Low civil liberties	15.0	44.6	Percent of country group possessing this characteristic
High political system stability	60.0	56.9	Percent of country group possessing this characteristic
Low political system stability	0.0	13.8	Percent of country group possessing this characteristic
High chief executive stability	5.0	32.3	Percent of country group possessing this characteristic
Low chief executive stability	20.0	26.2	Percent of country group possessing this characteristic
Open economy strategy	0.630	0.483	Total trade to gross domestic product ratio
Active government participation strategy	118.8	33.5	Government spending per capita (1970 US \$)

^a Singapore, Puerto Rico, Taiwan, Spain, Hong Kong, Iran, Brazil, Portugal, Malaysia, Greece, Uruguay, South Korea, Iraq, Peru, Venezuela, Israel, Mexico, Turkey, Costa Rica, and Sri Lanka.

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beginning of the decade, the 20 fastest industrializers of the 1970s had put in place far more infrastructure than had the other developing countries. Specifically:

- With a telephone for every 17 persons—five times the level elsewhere in the developing world—their communications network was far more extensive.
- Their internal and external transportation facilities were also superior. They had three times the railroad route density and twice the seaport freight-handling capacity of the other countries.
- The rapid industrializers also developed, prior to their surge in manufacturing output in the 1970s, the capability to deliver three times the electricity per capita generated by the other developing countries.

These factors stimulate industrial growth by transforming a developing country into an economically cohesive unit. Improved communication and transportation allow resources, finished goods, and information about market conditions to flow more freely. An efficient energy network is required since manufacturing industries are heavy users of energy.

Domestic Savings and Financial Infrastructure. Domestic savings—on a per capita basis—also had a major impact on the pace of developing-country industrialization over the past two decades. The 20 rapid industrializers of the 1970s were saving three times the amount, on a per capita basis, saved by the rest of the developing world at the beginning of the last decade. This supports the view of development experts that domestic savings power the engine of industrial growth by providing the funds needed to finance the construction or purchase of industrial plants, machinery, and equipment.

The ability of a developing country to capitalize on a high level of savings by transforming the savings into productive domestic investment is another key factor in the industrialization process. According to our results, for instance, the extent to which savings find their way into financial institutions and, in turn, into the hands of entrepreneurs and businessmen seem more important than the level of domestic savings. Besides mobilizing savings, financial institutions also

can provide a pool of organizational and management expertise to be tapped by their clients. The financial infrastructure of the rapid industrializers of the 1970s—as measured by bank deposits per capita—was nearly five times greater in 1970 than the other countries.

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Active Government Participation. Rapid industrialization also appears to be spurred by active government participation in the development process. The governments of the more successful industrializers of the 1970s spent 250 percent more per capita at the start of the decade than did the rest of the developing countries examined. While high levels of government involvement in the development process can be a hindrance to industrial development, it appears that as practiced by the rapid industrializers of the past decade this has not been the case. Active governments seem to have nudged the countries along the path of industrialization through careful and selective involvement in the development process. They generally undertook only those projects necessary for long-term industrial development, such as investment in human capital and infrastructure, which were too large, too risky, or too long term for the private sector to handle.

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Less Important Factors

Foreign Private Capital. While not as important as the above factors, foreign direct investment in developing countries also contributed to successful industrialization. In 1970, foreign businesses invested twice as much, on a per capita basis, in the rapid industrializers of that decade as they did in the remaining developing countries. While to some extent responsive to already favorable industrialization prospects, foreign direct investment gives a further boost to the process by freeing domestic savings for other uses and, perhaps most important, by providing the country with improved technological and managerial techniques.

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Natural Resources. The natural resource base of a developing country also played a small role in the pace of industrialization. Countries with large endowments of natural resources could industrialize faster since they have the raw materials of industrial production

already on hand. However, a country can overcome a lack of natural resources, for example, and industrialize rapidly as Singapore did, or fail to capitalize on ample natural resources as Zaire seems to have done. On average, the 20 rapid industrializers of the 1970s had an edge in natural resources at the beginning of that decade, producing 50 percent more agricultural and 100 percent more mineral and petroleum resources per capita than were the other developing countries.

Civil and Political Liberties.⁷ According to our analysis, the level of human rights—especially civil liberties and political freedom—enjoyed by the citizens of a developing country played a limited role in determining the pace of industrialization. During the 1970s, 20 percent of the rapidly industrializing countries of that decade were classified as lacking political freedom compared to almost 65 percent of the other developing countries. At the same time, 15 percent of the rapid industrializers severely limited civil liberties compared to 45 percent of the rest of the developing countries. Civil and political freedom play a minor role in the industrialization process by facilitating an efficient allocation of the country's resources.

Cultural Homogeneity. Linguistic and religious homogeneity also seem to have only a weak influence on the pace of industrialization; racial homogeneity appears to have no effect. The rapid industrializers of the 1970s were more culturally homogeneous than other developing nations in 1970. Some 65 percent of these countries' populations contained a majority that shared the same language, while 37 percent of the other countries examined had this characteristic. Sixty percent of the rapid industrializers possessed a

⁷ Judgments concerning the degree of political freedom and civil liberties present in a given country are based on "The Comparative Survey of Freedom" published annually in Freedom House's *Freedom at Issue*. They rank each country on a scale from 1 (highest degree of freedom) to 7 (lowest degree of freedom). To be ranked "1" in political freedom, a majority of citizens must have the right and opportunity to participate in the electoral process. Competition for office must be fairly general, and political parties can be freely formed for this purpose. To be ranked "1" in civil liberty, the rule of law in the country must be unshaken. There must be freedom of the press, judicial independence, constitutional guarantees, and freedom of expression and dissent. We divided our sample into three categories: high (ranked 1 or 2), moderate (3, 4, or 5), and low freedom (6 or 7). Since no surveys were done in the 1960s, we estimated a country's level of freedom during that period by reviewing country handbooks.

populace that essentially shared the same religion—compared to 46 percent of the other countries. Cultural heterogeneity limits industrial progress by raising barriers that fractionalize a developing country and in some cases create internal strife. Such barriers disrupt the mobilization and efficient allocation of the country's scarce resources as well as preclude a country-wide dedication to the goal of industrialization. Countries whose industrialization drive may have been thwarted in part by cultural heterogeneity include Nigeria and Liberia.

Factors Found To Be Unimportant

Several developing country attributes seem in general to have an insignificant effect on the pace of industrialization. These attributes include:

- **Political system stability.** The political systems of both the rapid and slower industrializers of the 1970s appear to have been equally stable during that decade. Sixty percent of each group was considered to have high system stability during the decade. No transfer of political power, due to violence or the threat of violence, occurred in these stable countries during the 1970s. In our judgment, the belief that a tranquil political environment is required to nurture the industrialization drive has been overstated. However, severe domestic political upheavals that spill over into the economy do hinder the industrialization process. This was the case during the early 1970s in Argentina and Chile, and later in the decade in Nicaragua.
- **Chief executive stability.** The rapid industrializers of the 1970s actually had less chief executive stability during the decade than the other countries examined. About 5 percent of the rapid industrializers had only one leader during the 1970s compared to 32 percent of the other countries. Apparently, strong and consistent leadership alone offers little guarantee of industrial success.
- **Racial homogeneity.** There was virtually no difference between the degree of racial homogeneity in the rapid and the slower industrializers of the 1970s. In 1970, the percent of each group considered to be

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racially homogeneous was roughly 70 percent. Apparently, racial differences do not fractionalize a developing country and obstruct rapid industrialization as do religious and linguistic differences.

- *Development assistance.* According to our statistical results, official development assistance (ODA) has not been associated with medium-term rapid industrialization in the developing world over the past 20 years; in 1970, for instance, the per capita ODA going to the most rapid industrializers averaged one-third lower than that in the other countries. This result is somewhat surprising and probably has roots in two factors. One, the allocation of ODA has been based on need; consequently, the flow of aid has been going to countries least likely to industrialize in the medium term. This process may bias the statistical results toward the conclusion that ODA does not help industrialization. Second, since the gestation period of benefits from ODA expenditures is likely to be relatively long, the impact may not occur in the ensuing decade after the expenditures. Rapid industrializers in the 1970s, such as South Korea, Taiwan, and Brazil, were important ODA recipients in the 1950s.

- *Open economy strategy.* The lack of a statistical association between an open economy strategy and the pace of industrialization is more surprising. The rapid industrializers of the 1970s, on average, maintained economies one-third more open—measured by the total trade to GDP ratio—than other developing countries. However, a number of other countries maintained open economies and industrialized slowly. Apparently, free trade alone did not guarantee industrial success.

fraction of a percentage point higher than the 7-percent annual rate achieved during the 1960s and 1970s. [redacted]

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Sluggish industrial country demand in the 1980s—expected by most private and official forecasters—by itself is not likely to stifle developing-country industrial growth, but international financial difficulties and protectionism could. Developing countries maintained their rate of industrial output growth during the 1970s in the face of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) growth that was substantially slower than in the 1960s. As they are generally the low-cost producers in the markets for world industrial products, they are usually able to maintain sales growth, even when overall demand falls off, by inducing buyers to switch from other producers. The chief threat to continued rapid industrialization in the 1980s would be a widespread cutoff of developing-country credit due to international financial difficulties. Trade protectionism, already on the rise, might also inhibit industrial progress.

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Latin America. Ten of the 20 probable rapid industrializers of the 1980s are located in Latin America (figure 4 and table 4). Of this group, we believe seven countries could accelerate their pace of industrialization moderately in the next decade. These countries that have made substantial improvements in domestic infrastructure and human capital levels are:

- *Argentina, Chile, and Panama* have the potential to rebound from the stagnation in the industrialization process experienced recently. This assumes any political problems that may arise do not spill over into the economy as occurred during the Peron, Allende, and Canal Treaty-negotiation years.
- *Brazil* stands the best chance within the region to industrialize rapidly in the 1980s. As in the case of Chile and Argentina, international financial problems may inhibit Brazil from achieving full potential.

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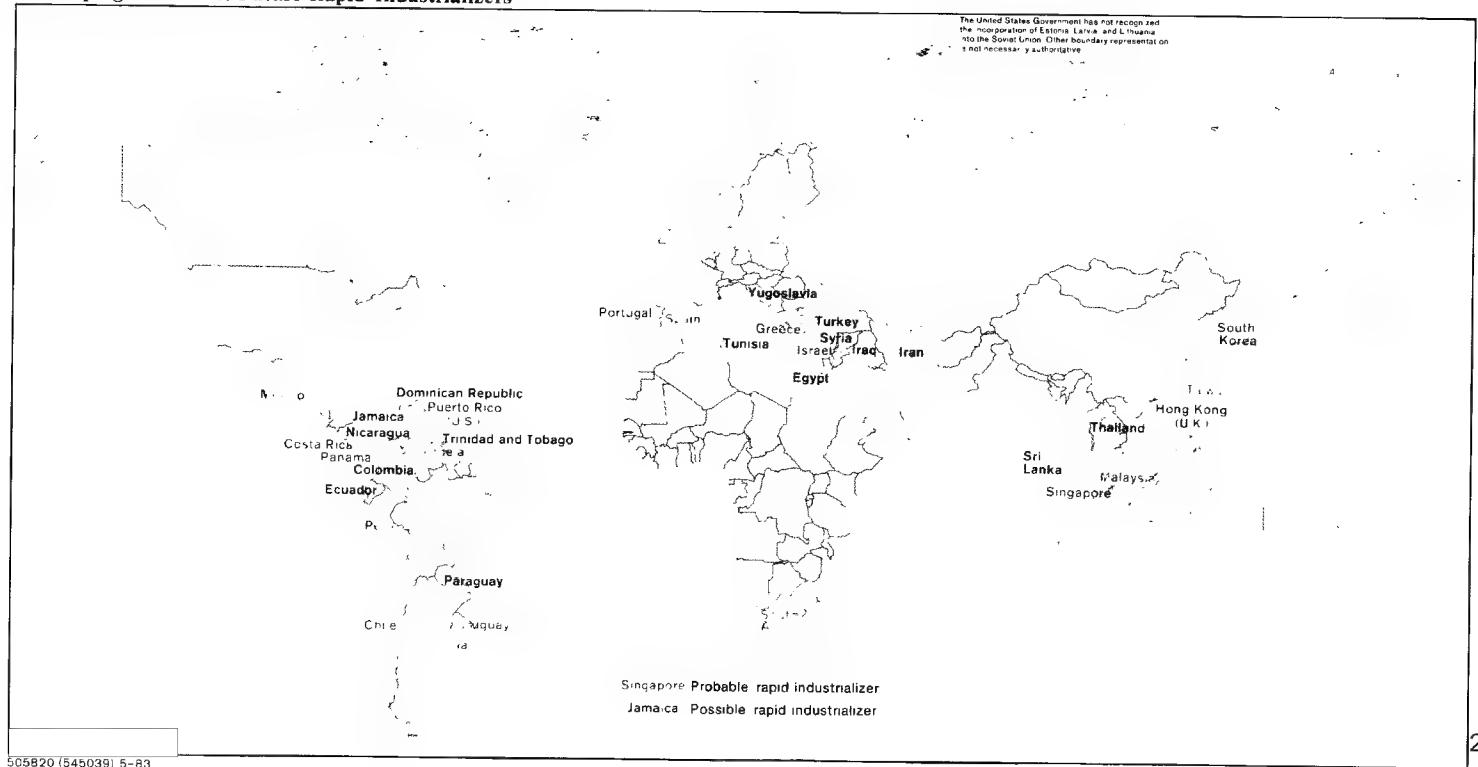
Industrialization in the 1980s

Future Rapid Industrializers

Based on country characteristics as of 1980, the developing countries have the potential to industrialize as rapidly in the 1980s as in the past two decades. If the historical relationship between industrial potential at the beginning of a decade and the rate of industrialization during the ensuing 10 years continues to hold, developing-country manufacturing output could grow during the 1980s at a rate that is a

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Figure 4
Developing Countries: Future Rapid Industrializers



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Table 4
Developing Countries:
Probable Rapid Industrializers of the 1980s

Probable Rank in 1980s		Actual Rank in 1970s
1	Singapore	1
2	Israel	16
3	Hong Kong	5
4	Taiwan	3
5	Puerto Rico	2
6	Greece	10
7	Spain	4
8	Brazil	7
9	Portugal	8
10	Malaysia	9
11	Panama	84
12	South Korea	12
13	Uruguay	11
14	Chile	80
15	Mexico	17
16	South Africa	36
17	Costa Rica	19
18	Peru	14
19	Venezuela	15
20	Argentina	32

- In Puerto Rico and Costa Rica, the pace of industrialization could accelerate for the first time in two decades; Puerto Rico's pace held constant and Costa Rica's pace fell in the 1970s. Peru in the 1980s may surpass the strong gains made in the 1970s.

Based on minimal improvements in human capital and infrastructure, we expect Uruguay, Mexico, and Venezuela will at best equal their pace of industrialization of the 1970s. Mexico and Venezuela also suffer from severe international-payments binds.

More so than any other group of probable rapid industrializers, these countries could be constrained by international financial difficulties and associated domestic austerity programs. Of the 10 Latin American countries with the potential to industrialize rapidly, all except Puerto Rico and Venezuela are operating under International Monetary Fund mandates;

Venezuela may go to the IMF at any time. With access to international credit curtailed and with domestic austerity programs implemented in the near term, the potential of these countries to expand their industrial sectors may not be realized.

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East Asian-Pacific Region. Our analysis indicates that five countries in the East Asian-Pacific region—Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Malaysia, and South Korea—will probably be rapid industrializers in the 1980s. We believe Singapore's pace of industrialization—already the fastest in the developing world—could skyrocket during the next decade because of phenomenal improvements in every factor affecting the pace. For example, in the past decade Singapore's vocational school enrollment rate shot up 230 percent, domestic savings per capita grew nearly 200 percent, and electrical generation capacity per capita climbed over 150 percent. We would expect Hong Kong and Taiwan, boosted by less dramatic improvements, also to substantially accelerate their pace of industrialization. This assumes, of course, that capital flight from Hong Kong due to the uncertainty over lease renewal in 1997 does not worsen. South Korea and Malaysia will probably expand their industrial output at a rate only moderately higher than that of the 1970s.

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Southern Europe. Greece, Spain, and Portugal should continue to industrialize rapidly in the 1980s. While Portugal's pace of industrialization may hold steady in the 1980s, we expect Greece and Spain to increase their pace substantially. Greece and Spain have bolstered the key factors affecting the speed of industrialization at a rate on a par with countries like Hong Kong and Taiwan—roughly three and a half times faster than the average developing country. In contrast, Portugal has made minimal improvements in these key factors, especially its human capital stock and physical infrastructure.

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Other Regions. One probable rapid industrializer of the 1980s is located in each of the remaining regions—Middle East/South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. Barring outbreaks of full-scale warfare, we believe Israel could increase its pace of industrialization substantially in the next decade. Israel enhanced the factors affecting the rate of industrial expansion

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more than any other developing country except Singapore. For example, in the last decade secondary and vocational school enrollment rates grew by 100 percent, communication and energy infrastructures increased by 70 percent, and the financial network expanded by almost 140 percent. South Africa could expand its pace of industrialization at a moderate rate in the 1980s if existing racial problems are not aggravated.

While the 20 countries discussed above represent the probable rapid industrializers of the 1980s, another group of countries bears watching. Latin American and Middle Eastern/South Asian countries dominate this list of possible rapid industrializers (figure 4). Though these countries are long shots for the 1980s, they could make progress in the decade and challenge other nations in the 1990s. Specifically:

- *Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia, and Jamaica* have the highest potential within this group. However, their past performance has generally fallen short of full potential. We believe Jamaica, under the free enterprise policies of the Seaga government, will almost certainly reverse its dismal industrialization performance of the 1970s and return to the rapid pace of the 1960s.
- *Egypt, Turkey, Tunisia, and Colombia* have also met a number of the necessary conditions for rapid industrialization. They began the decade of the 1980s with improved domestic infrastructure and human capital levels.
- Several countries have met these necessary conditions but must overcome current obstacles to rapid industrialization. *Iran* and *Iraq* are at war. In *Nicaragua*, the Sandinistas' harassment of the private sector and their erratic and counterproductive economic policies have stifled industrial growth. *Ecuador*, *Dominican Republic*, and *Syria* are confronted with mounting international financial constraints and poor government policies.
- *Thailand, Paraguay, and Sri Lanka* have the lowest potential in this group, but in the past Thailand and Sri Lanka have been overachievers. A switch in political economic philosophy of the Sri Lankan

Government and the completion of the Itaipu hydroelectric project in Paraguay should favor the industrialization process in both countries.

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Given the countries we have identified as the potential rapid industrializers of the 1980s, the search for emerging industrial competitors must be shifted away from South and East Asia toward Latin America. To date, developing country analysts have focused their attention on such South and East Asian countries as India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Besides the existing Asian NICs and Malaysia, only Thailand and Sri Lanka are given any chance of rapidly industrializing. The remaining countries in the region lack the foundation for a sustained industrial expansion. On the other hand, Latin American countries, and Middle Eastern/South Asian countries to a lesser degree, have built a strong foundation for industrialization. Our analysis indicates that Latin America may be the region of emerging industrial power in the 1980s. The Middle Eastern/South Asian region could also emerge, but nearer the turn of the century.

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It does not appear that there will be any new NIC-like countries in this decade with the possible exception of Malaysia. For two decades, the NICs rapidly expanded both production and exports of manufactured goods. These exports have put pressure on industrial country production and employment. Although we believe several Latin American countries will be able to rapidly expand their industrial output, we expect them to increase exports only gradually. Unlike the Asian NICs who follow an export-led growth strategy, most Latin American countries traditionally follow a policy of import substitution and export few manufactured goods to industrial countries (table 5).

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Implications of Future Industrialization

If developing-country industrial output expands in the 1980s, as we believe it has the potential to do, the subsequent increase in the export of manufactured goods will affect US competitiveness. Structural shifts within US industry, already under way, will increase as developing countries continue to industrialize and

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Table 5
Probable Rapid Industrializers:
Manufactured Exports to the OECD

	Country	Exports to OECD Countries ^a						Average Annual Growth Rate (percent)	
		Total (million 1970 US \$)			Per Capita (1970 US \$)			1971-75	1976-80
		1970	1975	1980	1970	1975	1980		
1	Singapore	100	587	1,440	48	261	603	42.5	19.7
2	Israel	158	273	635	53	81	164	11.6	18.4
3	Hong Kong	1,733	2,495	4,644	440	571	965	7.6	13.2
4	Taiwan	711	1,962	5,130	49	122	288	22.5	21.2
5	Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Greece	154	506	856	18	56	89	26.9	11.1
7	Spain	763	2,031	3,917	23	57	105	21.6	14.0
8	Brazil	152	617	1,268	2	6	10	32.3	15.5
9	Portugal	372	723	1,123	41	77	113	14.2	9.2
10	Malaysia	46	311	806	4	25	60	46.6	21.0
11	Panama	14	23	87	10	14	45	10.4	30.5
12	South Korea	512	1,951	4,108	16	56	108	30.7	16.1
13	Uruguay	22	38	91	8	13	31	11.6	19.1
14	Chile	13	14	45	1	1	4	1.5	26.3
15	Mexico	437	1,124	1,683	9	19	23	20.8	8.4
16	South Africa	112	338	985	5	13	34	24.7	23.9
17	Costa Rica	4	10	28	2	5	13	20.1	22.9
18	Peru	20	17	71	1	1	4	-3.2	33.1
19	Venezuela	6	33	64	1	3	5	40.6	14.2
20	Argentina	98	142	311	4	6	11	7.7	17.0

^a Greece, Portugal, and Spain are members of the OECD.

challenge US producers of low-technology manufactured goods in world markets. US producers will be unable to compete in either foreign or domestic markets with developing-country producers who enjoy a strong comparative advantage in the production of relatively simple, labor-intensive manufactured goods.

These setbacks for some US producers, however, will be partially offset as new opportunities for other producers emerge. As countries industrialize, they demand increasing amounts of investment goods and management services. Since developing-country production of these goods and services is in most cases uneconomical, they must be imported from more

advanced countries. US producers—who enjoy a strong comparative advantage in the production of high-technology, knowledge-intensive products and services—should be highly competitive suppliers of these investment goods and management services. Also, as developing-country incomes rise, demand for US-produced consumer goods and services could rise. The net effect on US employment of this structural shift from low- to high-technology goods and services is difficult to assess. Even if the shift goes smoothly, however, increased unemployment in certain sectors of US industry will result.

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Developing-country industrialization will have other important economic and political implications for the United States, such as:

- The import pressures in some US industrial markets could be compounded by the location of developing-country industrial expansion. We believe a higher proportion of that increase will be accounted for by Latin American countries which are likely to look first to the United States as a market for their increased output.
- World trade tensions probably will increase generally as rapid industrialization in developing countries continues. Most observers expect continued slow growth in world demand for industrial products. If developing countries continue to industrialize rapidly, they will take progressively larger shares of markets for these products, cutting into wage, employment, and profit gains in the industrial countries.
- From a security standpoint, the spread of industrial producers will make more difficult any attempts to deny industrial products or technology to a hostile country through an embargo.
- More favorably, continued industrialization should raise standards of living in the developing world and perhaps reduce the extent to which poor economic conditions can be capitalized on by insurgency efforts.
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Appendix A

Methodology

Identifying the Factors Underlying Rapid Industrialization

Theoretical Model. Since development theory cites a large number of developing-country characteristics as potential factors affecting the pace of industrialization, we devised a methodology to judge systematically the relative importance of these country attributes. The empirical examination is based on a simple model of developing-country industrialization. In effect, we assume that a developing country's pace of industrialization during a given decade is determined by a set of key economic, social, and political conditions in place at the beginning of the decade. Since the pace of industrialization depends on previous values of country characteristics, statistical tests can be used to search for a causal link between key country attributes and the pace of industrialization.

Empirical Model. To convert the theoretical model to an empirical one, we began by defining measures of the pace of industrialization and each potential factor underlying industrialization. For instance, the pace of industrialization was measured by changes in value-added per capita in manufacturing—the most dynamic industrial sector. The measurement of this and most other variables, on a per capita basis, was to correct for the scale problem which arises when countries of radically different sizes are compared. Defining the change in absolute and not percentage terms was done because percentage changes can cause distortions when base year values are very small.

For the pool of potential factors affecting the pace of industrialization, we reviewed the literature on developing-country industrialization and development. The potential factors chosen for consideration represented a consensus of fundamental variables believed to impact on the pace of industrialization. A total of 29 economic, social, and political variables were selected, falling into seven major categories. The economic factors considered related to the developing countries' economic resource base and physical infrastructure. Social factors examined included human capital and cultural homogeneity variables. Political

variables were represented by measures of political and civil liberties, political stability, and industrial strategy.

Data. The empirical work in this paper relies on developing-country data from a variety of open sources. The majority of the data was collected from annual statistical publications of various organs of the United Nations, World Bank, and International Monetary Fund. Remaining data were derived from a group of narrowly focused publications such as Freedom House's *Freedom at Issue*, ATT's *The World's Telephones*, and Jane's *All the World's Railways*. Because of lapses in statistical reporting, data on an attribute of a particular developing country occasionally were not available. In those cases, missing data points were carefully estimated from existing data.

For each of the 85 countries examined, data measuring the values of each of the 29 country characteristics in 1960, 1970, and 1980 were gathered. All data within these series are denominated in "real" or constant units—1970 US dollars, percent, or physical units such as watts or kilometers. The data set also contains a group of qualitative rather than quantitative variables. These so-called dummy variables capture only the presence or absence of a particular country characteristic, such as political freedom or civil liberty, for which no continuous variable is available. They take on the value 1 when a country possesses a particular characteristic and 0 when it does not.⁸

Identifying Key Factors. To identify the key factors, we pooled the cross-section data and calculated Spearman correlation coefficients between the pace of industrialization and the values of the various potential determining factors. By pooling the data, we created series in which both intertemporal and intercountry differences could simultaneously be brought

⁸ Appendix E presents the 29 variables and their values.

to bear in the analysis. By calculating Spearman coefficients, we could assess the extent to which there was a systematic relationship between the two variables. The value of the Spearman coefficient can range from 1 to negative 1. When it falls near 0, it is possible using probability theory to reject the hypothesis that there is a systematic relationship between the two variables. When the value of the correlation coefficient is high—approaching either 1 or negative 1—a causal relationship is still not established. However, when theory indicates that two variables are related causally and the statistical correlation is found to be high, the case for the existence of a causal link between the two variables is strong.

Identifying the Rapid Industrializers of the 1980s

An Index of Potential. The first step in identifying the rapid industrializers of the 1980s was to generate an index of rapid industrialization potential. To do that, we began by calculating a mean and standard deviation for each of the 29 characteristics examined. To make the data series comparable in scale and denominated in statistical units, each variable was then “standardized” by subtracting away its mean and then dividing by its standard deviation. Next, the Spearman correlation coefficients, which were used to judge the relative importance of each factor affecting the pace of industrialization, were normalized so they summed to 1. They were then used as the weights in constructing the index of potential, calculated as the sum of each standardized country characteristic times its normalized Spearman correlation coefficient weight. The final index of industrialization potential is then generated by transforming the index so that it varies from 0 (no potential for rapid industrialization) to 100 (the highest potential for rapid industrialization).

Predictive Power of the Index. Whether the 20 countries with the highest index of potential will be the most rapid industrializers of the 1980s will depend on each country achieving its full potential. Historically, potential has been a very reliable indicator of future industrial performance. For the past two decades, nearly three-fourths of the 20 countries with the highest potential for rapid industrialization turned out to be among the fastest industrializers. During the 1960s, 17 of the countries ranked in the top 20 in terms of potential were among the 20 fastest industrializers of the decade. In the turbulent 1970s, this

number shrank to 12 as several countries with high potential—Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Argentina, Chile, Panama, and South Africa—were wracked by internal problems. When high potential countries such as these failed to rapidly industrialize, however, they were replaced 75 percent of the time by countries ranked very close—those countries with potential rankings in the 21 to 35 range.

Fine Tuning the Rankings. While ranking by potential alone can be expected to predict correctly 75 percent of the top 20 industrializers of the 1980s, fine tuning should push the accuracy above 90 percent. The potential ranking should be altered given the fact that certain countries historically have consistently been underachievers or overachievers. Among the top 40 countries with the highest potential, the overachievers have been the six NICs—Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Brazil, and Mexico—plus Malaysia, Peru, Iraq, and Thailand. Countries never achieving full potential are eight Latin American countries—Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, Argentina, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Ecuador, Paraguay, and El Salvador—plus Yugoslavia. When the historical difference between these countries' potential and actual industrialization is used to fine tune the ranking, the rapid industrializers of the 1980s can be identified.

Probable Versus Possible Rapid Industrializers. The 20 countries at the top of this fine-tuned potential ranking are deemed the probable rapid industrializers of the 1980s. They represent our best estimate of those countries that will expand their industrial output more than all other developing countries. Besides identifying these key countries, we have also indicated whether each country is expected to accelerate its pace of industrialization substantially, moderately, or slightly in the next decade. This judgment is based on the magnitude of the change in its potential from 1970 to 1980. In addition to the probable rapid industrializers of the 1980s, there is another group of some 15 countries that bears watching. These countries with a lower probability of success are referred to as possible rapid industrializers. They are long shots to rapidly industrialize in the 1980s.

Confidential**Appendix B**

Table B-1
Developing Countries:
Degree of Industrialization

1970 US \$

Rank	Per Capita Manufacturing Value Added			1980
	1960	1970	1980	
1	Puerto Rico	250.4	Puerto Rico	494.7
2	Argentina	233.2	Israel	350.8
3	Israel	200.5	Argentina	283.5
4	Chile	166.6	Spain	276.5
5	Trinidad and Tobago	154.6	Chile	232.1
6	Uruguay	151.4	Hong Kong	228.2
7	Spain	150.3	Portugal	204.3
8	Venezuela	138.8	Uruguay	195.5
9	Yugoslavia	126.6	Singapore	187.2
10	South Africa	120.6	Greece	187.0
11	Mexico	107.1	Trinidad and Tobago	178.8
12	Portugal	101.6	Venezuela	177.7
13	Hong Kong	92.2	South Africa	176.4
14	Jamaica	83.7	Mexico	170.4
15	Greece	83.0	Yugoslavia	140.8
16	Brazil	77.7	Taiwan	128.3
17	Costa Rica	60.6	Jamaica	118.0
18	Panama	60.1	Panama	116.4
19	Singapore	55.8	Brazil	107.8
20	Dominican Republic	51.4	Costa Rica	101.7
21	Peru	50.4	Nicaragua	86.7
22	Taiwan	45.6	Peru	73.0
23	Nicaragua	45.4	Dominican Republic	67.8
24	Colombia	44.4	Guatemala	57.1
25	Zimbabwe	41.6	El Salvador	56.4
26	Paraguay	36.7	Zimbabwe	55.9
27	El Salvador	36.4	Colombia	55.4
28	Guatemala	35.4	Turkey	54.7
29	Morocco	33.9	Iran	52.4
30	Algeria	32.5	Malaysia	52.3
31	Philippines	32.2	Algeria	51.3
32	Ecuador	32.0	Ecuador	45.5
33	Turkey	30.5	Philippines	44.0
34	Egypt	30.3	South Korea	43.6
35	Syria	30.0	Paraguay	43.1
36	Jordan	29.4	Egypt	42.7

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Table B-1
Developing Countries:
Degree of Industrialization (continued)

1970 US \$

Rank	Per Capita Manufacturing Value Added			
	1960	1970		1980
37	Honduras	28.0	Syria	42.4
38	Iraq	26.1	Zambia	42.0
39	Bolivia	25.7	Morocco	39.1
40	Congo	24.5	Ivory Coast	37.7
41	Ghana	24.3	Iraq	34.4
42	Malaysia	23.0	Honduras	34.3
43	Senegal	22.0	Bolivia	32.9
44	Iran	20.0	Ghana	29.4
45	Tunisia	18.1	Thailand	28.8
46	South Korea	17.5	Congo	26.7
47	Ivory Coast	15.0	Senegal	26.1
48	Zambia	14.8	Pakistan	24.2
49	Thailand	14.6	Tunisia	22.5
50	Sri Lanka	14.5	Mozambique	21.6
51	Mozambique	14.4	Jordan	20.5
52	Afghanistan	12.5	Sri Lanka	19.1
53	Zaire	12.5	Sudan	17.9
54	Pakistan	12.4	Madagascar	17.4
55	Cameroon	11.8	Cameroon	17.3
56	India	11.2	Kenya	15.5
57	Kenya	10.2	Papua New Guinea	14.8
58	Nepal	9.7	Mauritania	14.4
59	Sudan	9.0	India	13.2
60	Uganda	8.9	Afghanistan	12.8
61	Haiti	8.5	Togo	12.3

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Table B-1 (continued)

Rank	Per Capita Manufacturing Value Added			
	1960	1970	1980	
62	Sierra Leone	7.6	Liberia	11.3
63	Togo	6.7	Uganda	11.2
64	Burma	5.9	Niger	9.9
65	Madagascar	5.1	Haiti	9.8
66	Nigeria	5.0	Nigeria	9.4
67	Papua New Guinea	4.7	Central African Republic	8.7
68	Central African Republic	4.3	Tanzania	8.7
69	Bangladesh	3.9	Malawi	8.6
70	Niger	3.8	Burma	8.3
71	Upper Volta	3.7	Sierra Leone	8.2
72	Chad	3.5	Indonesia	7.2
73	Liberia	3.4	Zaire	7.2
74	Tanzania	3.4	Benin	7.0
75	Malawi	3.3	Nepal	6.8
76	Ethiopia	3.2	Ethiopia	6.0
77	Indonesia	3.1	Upper Volta	5.8
78	Mauritania	2.7	Burundi	5.3
79	Mali	2.4	Mali	5.2
80	Benin	2.1	Bangladesh	4.8
81	Somalia	1.6	Chad	4.8
82	Burundi	1.1	Somalia	3.9
83	Lesotho	1.0	Guinea	3.0
84	Guinea	0.8	Rwanda	1.6
85	Rwanda	0.4	Lesotho	1.5

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Appendix C

Table C-1
Developing Countries:
Pace of Industrialization

1970 US \$

Rank	Change in Per Capita Manufacturing Value Added	
	1961-70	1971-80
1	Puerto Rico	244.3
2	Israel	150.3
3	Hong Kong	136.0
4	Singapore	131.5
5	Spain	126.1
6	Greece	104.0
7	Portugal	102.7
8	Taiwan	82.6
9	Chile	65.6
10	Mexico	63.3
11	Panama	56.2
12	South Africa	55.8
13	Argentina	50.2
14	Uruguay	44.0
15	Nicaragua	41.4
16	Costa Rica	41.1
17	Venezuela	38.9
18	Jamaica	34.3
19	Iran	32.4
20	Brazil	30.1
21	Malaysia	29.3
22	Zambia	27.2
23	South Korea	26.1
24	Trinidad and Tobago	24.3
25	Turkey	24.2
26	Ivory Coast	22.8
27	Peru	22.6
28	Guatemala	21.7
29	El Salvador	19.9
30	Algeria	18.8
31	Dominican Republic	16.4
32	Zimbabwe	14.4
33	Thailand	14.2
34	Yugoslavia	14.2
35	Ecuador	13.5
36	Egypt	12.5
	Singapore	347.9
	Puerto Rico	245.2
	Taiwan	213.0
	Spain	196.3
	Hong Kong	186.3
	Iran	126.0
	Brazil	121.8
	Portugal	87.3
	Malaysia	77.8
	Greece	75.5
	Uruguay	74.3
	South Korea	71.9
	Iraq	61.0
	Peru	51.3
	Venezuela	50.7
	Israel	42.2
	Mexico	38.4
	Turkey	37.6
	Costa Rica	34.8
	Sri Lanka	33.8
	Colombia	33.2
	Tunisia	32.7
	Zambia	30.7
	Jordan	23.1
	Thailand	22.6
	Syria	22.2
	Philippines	21.3
	Paraguay	20.2
	Guatemala	18.9
	Morocco	18.9
	Honduras	17.1
	Argentina	16.9
	Yugoslavia	16.3
	Egypt	15.6
	Papua New Guinea	15.5
	South Africa	14.1

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Table C-1
Developing Countries:
Pace of Industrialization (continued)

1970 US \$

Rank	Change in Per Capita Manufacturing Value Added 1961-70	1971-80	
37	Syria	12.4	
38	Madagascar	12.3	
39	Pakistan	11.8	
40	Philippines	11.8	
41	Mauritania	11.7	
42	Colombia	11.0	
43	Papua New Guinea	10.1	
44	Sudan	8.8	
45	Iraq	8.3	
46	Liberia	7.9	
47	Mozambique	7.3	
48	Bolivia	7.2	
49	Paraguay	6.4	
50	Honduras	6.3	
51	Niger	6.1	
52	Togo	5.7	
53	Cameroon	5.5	
54	Kenya	5.3	
55	Malawi	5.3	
56	Tanzania	5.3	
57	Morocco	5.2	
58	Ghana	5.0	
59	Benin	4.9	
60	Sri Lanka	4.7	
61	Central African Republic	4.4	
		Ivory Coast	12.6
		Nigeria	11.6
		Haiti	8.0
		Rwanda	7.6
		Benin	7.4
		Liberia	6.3
		Cameroon	6.1
		Indonesia	6.0
		India	5.9
		Niger	5.1
		Bolivia	4.7
		Ghana	4.6
		Mali	4.5
		Malawi	3.6
		Pakistan	3.1
		Guinea	3.0
		Zimbabwe	3.0
		Central African Republic	2.8
		Dominican Republic	2.8
		Kenya	2.3
		Burma	2.2
		Burundi	2.0
		Somalia	1.8
		Lesotho	0.7
		Bangladesh	0.5

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Confidential**Table C-1 (continued)**

Rank	Change in Per Capita Manufacturing Value Added 1961-70	1971-80
62	Nigeria	4.4
63	Tunisia	4.4
64	Burundi	4.2
65	Indonesia	4.1
66	Senegal	4.1
67	Ethiopia	2.9
68	Mali	2.8
69	Burma	2.4
70	Somalia	2.3
71	Uganda	2.3
72	Congo	2.2
73	Guinea	2.2
74	Upper Volta	2.2
75	India	2.0
76	Chad	1.3
77	Haiti	1.2
78	Rwanda	1.2
79	Bangladesh	0.8
80	Sierra Leone	0.6
81	Lesotho	0.4
82	Afghanistan	0.3
83	Nepal	-2.9
84	Zaire	-5.4
85	Jordan	-8.9

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Appendix D

Table D-1
Developing Countries:
Potential for Rapid Industrialization

Rank	Index of Potential ^a (100.0=highest potential; 0.0=lowest potential)	1960s	1970s	1980s	
1	Puerto Rico	64.0	Puerto Rico	77.1	Israel 100.0
2	Israel	51.3	Israel	72.7	Singapore 99.6
3	Venezuela	47.7	Spain	64.7	Puerto Rico 95.7
4	Argentina	46.3	Venezuela	60.8	Greece 87.6
5	Trinidad and Tobago	44.7	Greece	59.6	Spain 86.6
6	Spain	44.4	Portugal	56.1	Hong Kong 72.2
7	Uruguay	43.1	Jamaica	53.7	Venezuela 70.0
8	Jamaica	41.4	Trinidad and Tobago	52.6	Trinidad and Tobago 67.1
9	Chile	40.2	Argentina	52.4	Yugoslavia 65.3
10	Greece	38.8	Singapore	48.6	Taiwan 64.9
11	Portugal	36.0	Uruguay	47.3	Portugal 62.4
12	Costa Rica	35.7	Hong Kong	46.2	Argentina 61.6
13	Yugoslavia	33.9	Yugoslavia	46.0	Costa Rica 55.9
14	South Africa	32.9	Chile	44.2	Panama 54.1
15	Panama	32.7	Costa Rica	42.9	Uruguay 53.9
16	Hong Kong	31.8	Panama	42.3	Chile 50.0
17	Colombia	29.3	South Africa	39.3	South Africa 48.8
18	Taiwan	29.0	Taiwan	37.9	Jamaica 47.7
19	Mexico	28.5	Mexico	35.3	South Korea 47.2
20	Singapore	28.4	Colombia	32.5	Brazil 45.4
21	Sri Lanka	25.9	South Korea	32.0	Mexico 45.2
22	Turkey	24.4	Malaysia	31.1	Malaysia 43.3
23	South Korea	24.2	Turkey	30.8	Colombia 41.7
24	Brazil	23.0	Brazil	30.4	Ecuador 40.2
25	El Salvador	23.0	Sri Lanka	29.5	Iran 36.2
26	Malaysia	22.1	El Salvador	28.5	Peru 35.9
27	Paraguay	21.9	Dominican Republic	27.9	Tunisia 35.6
28	Peru	21.5	Nicaragua	25.9	Turkey 35.3
29	Dominican Republic	20.3	Paraguay	25.7	Syria 34.8
30	Ecuador	20.0	Egypt	24.6	Egypt 34.7
31	Nicaragua	19.9	Ecuador	24.2	Iraq 34.1
32	Philippines	19.1	Peru	24.2	Paraguay 33.3
33	Tunisia	18.8	Philippines	24.0	Dominican Republic 33.0
34	Zimbabwe	18.7	Syria	22.4	Nicaragua 31.1
35	India	18.3	Tunisia	22.1	Sri Lanka 30.0
36	Jordan	17.8	Guatemala	21.9	El Salvador 29.9

Table D-1
Developing Countries:
Potential for Rapid Industrialization (continued)

Rank	Index of Potential ^a (100.0=highest potential; 0.0=lowest potential)	1960s	1970s	1980s
37	Zambia	17.0	Zambia	21.6
38	Egypt	16.7	Iran	21.1
39	Honduras	16.3	Thailand	21.0
40	Guatemala	16.1	Iraq	20.8
41	Bangladesh	15.7	Zimbabwe	20.4
42	Syria	15.3	India	19.8
43	Iraq	14.9	Honduras	19.7
44	Thailand	14.9	Algeria	18.8
45	Algeria	14.8	Liberia	18.7
46	Morocco	13.9	Morocco	18.6
47	Sudan	13.7	Jordan	17.4
48	Pakistan	13.3	Bangladesh	16.0
49	Iran	12.1	Indonesia	15.6
50	Kenya	12.1	Papua New Guinea	15.4
51	Madagascar	11.6	Ghana	14.7
52	Papua New Guinea	11.2	Kenya	14.6
53	Ghana	10.7	Pakistan	14.3
54	Bolivia	10.5	Bolivia	13.0
55	Indonesia	10.5	Burma	12.9
56	Burma	9.9	Madagascar	12.5
57	Senegal	9.4	Sierra Leone	12.1
58	Uganda	9.2	Congo	11.6
59	Liberia	8.8	Ivory Coast	10.1
60	Nigeria	8.8	Mozambique	10.0
61	Afghanistan	8.3	Sudan	10.0

Confidential**Table D-1 (continued)**

Rank	Index of Potential ^a (100.0=highest potential; 0.0=lowest potential)			
	1960s	1970s	1980s	
62	Somalia	8.3	Uganda	9.3
63	Cameroon	7.8	Senegal	9.2
64	Lesotho	7.8	Cameroon	9.0
65	Sierra Leone	7.5	Mauritania	8.4
66	Congo	5.9	Nigeria	8.0
67	Zaire	5.8	Lesotho	7.6
68	Benin	5.7	Haiti	7.5
69	Nepal	5.3	Rwanda	7.0
70	Togo	5.3	Nepal	6.8
71	Mozambique	4.9	Zaire	6.0
72	Ivory Coast	4.6	Tanzania	5.5
73	Niger	4.6	Malawi	5.1
74	Malawi	4.5	Togo	5.1
75	Burundi	4.4	Burundi	5.0
76	Tanzania	4.4	Guinea	4.9
77	Haiti	4.2	Somalia	4.8
78	Mauritania	3.8	Benin	4.4
79	Rwanda	3.5	Upper Volta	3.1
80	Chad	3.2	Chad	2.7
81	Upper Volta	2.9	Central African Republic	2.6
82	Guinea	1.6	Niger	2.6
83	Central African Republic	1.2	Mali	2.4
84	Ethiopia	0.4	Ethiopia	2.3
85	Mali	0.0	Afghanistan	2.2

^a Based on beginning-of-period values of factors underlying developing-country industrialization and the estimated importance of these factors to the industrialization process.



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Confidential**Appendix E****Developing Countries: Possible
Factors Affecting Industrialization**

Table E-1
Developing Countries: Agricultural Resources
(Agricultural Output per Capita)

1970 US \$

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	117.009	72.668	72.542	Mauritania	47.123	39.734	26.463
Algeria	67.471	42.970	24.375	Mexico	75.451	74.863	70.475
Argentina	124.570	123.202	138.418	Morocco	51.057	51.293	60.781
Bangladesh	38.753	40.937	32.334	Mozambique	98.729	96.578	63.307
Benin	46.485	37.862	30.626	Nepal	90.860	51.216	43.613
Bolivia	44.928	41.169	45.907	Nicaragua	67.115	106.745	109.172
Brazil	48.917	40.294	112.471	Niger	62.615	54.192	33.182
Burma	23.585	30.292	47.206	Nigeria	65.524	64.026	45.421
Burundi	31.896	42.391	32.604	Pakistan	47.342	55.457	52.436
Cameroon	46.369	49.552	55.754	Panama	105.594	140.140	128.420
Central African Republic	60.375	37.127	37.518	Papua New Guinea	59.960	95.837	94.177
Chad	42.615	36.009	31.093	Paraguay	79.917	82.899	113.208
Chile	83.287	62.255	77.886	Peru	74.530	77.095	47.477
Colombia	87.682	90.443	111.633	Philippines	40.729	54.151	61.374
Congo	59.324	36.309	28.577	Portugal	87.015	110.812	86.730
Costa Rica	113.975	128.197	127.508	Puerto Rico	108.851	62.878	55.868
Dominican Republic	79.400	85.025	87.207	Rwanda	47.735	40.639	26.353
Ecuador	76.773	75.971	65.384	Senegal	52.024	48.743	40.210
Egypt	45.448	56.171	75.111	Sierra Leone	48.789	40.120	37.216
El Salvador	79.132	85.023	63.521	Singapore	16.891	21.241	24.065
Ethiopia	33.723	37.795	29.718	Somalia	29.912	22.189	6.046
Ghana	101.737	120.699	88.962	South Africa	70.831	60.647	57.392
Greece	116.281	178.612	242.175	South Korea	57.089	70.899	76.003
Guatemala	83.066	98.786	113.154	Spain	115.096	120.570	139.289
Guinea	57.779	47.776	46.545	Sri Lanka	48.575	53.020	48.594
Haiti	41.606	41.679	44.670	Sudan	109.981	73.053	71.883
Honduras	83.471	81.250	91.135	Syria	35.134	57.709	107.683
Hong Kong	14.983	16.837	16.010	Taiwan	60.147	59.589	56.659
India	39.325	43.012	37.890	Tanzania	38.411	35.670	41.192
Indonesia	59.110	36.118	39.098	Thailand	46.135	50.893	71.799
Iran	52.905	73.975	93.987	Togo	47.130	49.788	48.401
Iraq	46.998	61.393	36.949	Trinidad and Tobago	49.893	38.738	34.651
Israel	102.811	99.182	100.483	Tunisia	54.562	47.081	71.228
Ivory Coast	91.358	76.358	71.071	Turkey	98.178	95.770	101.696
Jamaica	56.135	50.312	38.112	Uganda	52.622	65.518	50.881
Jordan	73.165	27.646	28.522	Upper Volta	29.873	25.568	17.588
Kenya	41.251	43.077	34.496	Uruguay	145.366	121.612	116.793
Lesotho	34.758	22.858	26.529	Venezuela	52.424	78.672	86.023
Liberia	60.208	70.821	82.168	Yugoslavia	94.101	108.599	83.975
Madagascar	46.201	39.080	33.833	Zaire	28.437	14.677	12.649
Malawi	32.925	34.055	37.857	Zambia	40.483	44.851	45.578
Malaysia	98.102	123.091	155.000	Zimbabwe	44.186	40.461	32.500
Mali	27.191	23.994	20.552				

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Table E-2
Developing Countries: Mineral Resources
(Mineral Output per Capita)

1970 US \$

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	0.056	0.617	0.807	Mauritania	0.000	33.668	23.588
Algeria	18.156	55.737	136.262	Mexico	7.261	8.887	12.407
Argentina	8.348	19.812	18.645	Morocco	10.296	8.570	16.216
Bangladesh	0.001	0.002	0.000	Mozambique	0.860	0.833	0.797
Benin	0.000	0.000	0.152	Nepal	0.055	0.035	0.024
Bolivia	11.568	23.396	27.179	Nicaragua	3.602	2.615	0.840
Brazil	3.557	3.122	4.369	Niger	0.000	0.090	20.473
Burma	0.621	0.862	1.346	Nigeria	1.204	13.297	21.182
Burundi	0.000	0.201	0.417	Pakistan	0.430	0.796	2.336
Cameroon	0.111	0.478	0.425	Panama	1.214	1.748	2.219
Central African Republic	3.909	4.473	2.009	Papua New Guinea	0.245	1.934	15.753
Chad	0.000	0.099	1.897	Paraguay	0.267	0.286	1.566
Chile	66.629	88.936	96.785	Peru	18.751	23.828	89.131
Colombia	10.104	6.677	7.929	Philippines	1.935	5.428	7.822
Congo	2.373	4.501	102.179	Portugal	2.084	3.463	9.032
Costa Rica	1.377	2.312	1.166	Puerto Rico	2.218	2.915	1.760
Dominican Republic	5.551	5.591	21.167	Rwanda	1.127	1.136	0.664
Ecuador	4.012	3.000	91.190	Senegal	0.858	2.108	3.683
Egypt	0.214	0.297	46.447	Sierra Leone	20.931	28.338	17.327
El Salvador	0.423	0.488	0.314	Singapore	1.363	3.125	6.258
Ethiopia	0.075	0.153	0.082	Somalia	5.515	3.874	3.113
Ghana	5.968	4.327	1.716	South Africa	80.613	75.233	109.659
Greece	6.005	13.273	21.089	South Korea	3.339	3.855	7.327
Guatemala	0.502	0.342	1.962	Spain	14.563	14.421	20.602
Guinea	12.493	11.944	41.045	Sri Lanka	0.650	1.127	2.696
Haiti	0.964	1.708	1.393	Sudan	0.149	0.591	1.723
Honduras	3.787	5.682	5.280	Syria	0.115	5.436	42.702
Hong Kong	0.763	0.838	0.504	Taiwan	4.731	5.308	6.626
India	0.785	0.915	1.646	Tanzania	1.771	1.108	0.392
Indonesia	0.000	3.958	41.184	Thailand	1.287	3.701	6.030
Iran	29.974	84.431	68.597	Togo	2.313	6.798	4.724
Iraq	100.772	109.938	217.304	Trinidad and Tobago	90.241	73.252	133.894
Israel	11.435	19.971	23.724	Tunisia	3.761	15.112	56.800
Ivory Coast	1.495	0.610	0.411	Turkey	4.516	5.416	10.540
Jamaica	44.800	94.849	65.884	Uganda	0.728	2.055	0.231
Jordan	4.977	2.558	16.723	Upper Volta	0.000	0.067	0.071
Kenya	0.791	0.601	0.333	Uruguay	12.114	11.136	49.392
Lesotho	0.000	0.925	1.102	Venezuela	187.139	206.952	331.996
Liberia	73.093	85.597	33.614	Yugoslavia	16.185	18.003	23.031
Madagascar	1.756	0.530	0.592	Zaire	7.729	19.519	13.503
Malawi	0.000	0.054	0.087	Zambia	191.542	154.128	69.186
Malaysia	13.364	24.146	23.433	Zimbabwe	17.060	18.015	21.013
Mali	0.000	0.000	0.027				

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Table E-3
Developing Countries: Labor Resources
(Labor Force Participation Rate)

Ratio

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	0.499	0.484	0.464	Mauritania	0.318	0.311	0.306
Algeria	0.267	0.211	0.209	Mexico	0.305	0.286	0.281
Argentina	0.408	0.388	0.382	Morocco	0.290	0.260	0.265
Bangladesh	0.360	0.346	0.341	Mozambique	0.443	0.406	0.378
Benin	0.513	0.477	0.454	Nepal	0.500	0.487	0.483
Bolivia	0.338	0.311	0.325	Nicaragua	0.331	0.323	0.301
Brazil	0.328	0.325	0.323	Niger	0.306	0.317	0.310
Burma	0.475	0.440	0.419	Nigeria	0.431	0.404	0.377
Burundi	0.526	0.512	0.478	Pakistan	0.315	0.287	0.271
Cameroon	0.536	0.494	0.461	Panama	0.339	0.356	0.337
Central African Republic	0.620	0.621	0.600	Papua New Guinea	0.547	0.504	0.497
Chad	0.355	0.388	0.383	Paraguay	0.330	0.317	0.321
Chile	0.330	0.308	0.331	Peru	0.312	0.292	0.294
Colombia	0.316	0.308	0.292	Philippines	0.400	0.376	0.364
Congo	0.475	0.358	0.342	Portugal	0.385	0.393	0.385
Costa Rica	0.302	0.308	0.331	Puerto Rico	0.272	0.292	0.321
Dominican Republic	0.297	0.299	0.288	Rwanda	0.582	0.525	0.496
Ecuador	0.322	0.317	0.306	Senegal	0.471	0.443	0.414
Egypt	0.289	0.280	0.282	Sierra Leone	0.404	0.399	0.374
El Salvador	0.333	0.320	0.311	Singapore	0.339	0.351	0.400
Ethiopia	0.443	0.450	0.412	Somalia	0.415	0.389	0.384
Ghana	0.413	0.389	0.378	South Africa	0.357	0.372	0.365
Greece	0.461	0.427	0.414	South Korea	0.334	0.341	0.380
Guatemala	0.328	0.311	0.304	Spain	0.379	0.348	0.350
Guinea	0.515	0.459	0.410	Sri Lanka	0.343	0.334	0.351
Haiti	0.573	0.553	0.580	Sudan	0.328	0.321	0.305
Honduras	0.318	0.306	0.295	Syria	0.280	0.265	0.246
Hong Kong	0.385	0.411	0.467	Taiwan	0.294	0.346	0.449
India	0.429	0.411	0.401	Tanzania	0.420	0.436	0.395
Indonesia	0.367	0.353	0.342	Thailand	0.513	0.458	0.459
Iran	0.299	0.287	0.282	Togo	0.455	0.452	0.438
Iraq	0.264	0.255	0.246	Trinidad and Tobago	0.339	0.327	0.379
Israel	0.357	0.363	0.358	Tunisia	0.274	0.237	0.240
Ivory Coast	0.587	0.534	0.500	Turkey	0.501	0.443	0.414
Jamaica	0.372	0.337	0.345	Uganda	0.442	0.434	0.396
Jordan	0.259	0.248	0.238	Upper Volta	0.576	0.560	0.531
Kenya	0.411	0.408	0.378	Uruguay	0.415	0.399	0.389
Lesotho	0.574	0.558	0.525	Venezuela	0.322	0.295	0.327
Liberia	0.517	0.453	0.365	Yugoslavia	0.454	0.450	0.458
Madagascar	0.535	0.520	0.488	Zaire	0.514	0.449	0.422
Malawi	0.496	0.477	0.460	Zambia	0.399	0.380	0.351
Malaysia	0.333	0.340	0.345	Zimbabwe	0.364	0.353	0.329
Mali	0.578	0.575	0.517				

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Table E-4
Developing Countries: Domestic Savings (per Capita)

1970 US \$

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	22.162	7.588	15.099	Mauritania	-6.211	16.567	14.516
Algeria	113.411	128.858	202.385	Mexico	80.333	125.787	216.101
Argentina	163.149	208.776	218.965	Morocco	25.581	30.861	37.383
Bangladesh	4.847	5.765	1.520	Mozambique	21.049	23.753	2.803
Benin	6.792	5.825	5.080	Nepal	2.956	1.609	4.980
Bolivia	11.904	33.247	46.382	Nicaragua	33.588	54.754	-2.520
Brazil	74.898	102.889	195.101	Niger	11.041	5.285	23.346
Burma	7.705	8.499	18.209	Nigeria	7.735	13.422	55.983
Burundi	2.371	1.591	0.538	Pakistan	5.231	14.882	10.163
Cameroon	11.787	20.129	51.707	Panama	37.074	150.280	204.545
Central African Republic	-2.606	0.895	-1.332	Papua New Guinea	4.908	5.037	44.600
Chad	2.398	2.473	-5.921	Paraguay	35.981	30.676	76.877
Chile	84.952	119.175	172.842	Peru	72.639	67.487	110.539
Colombia	53.265	60.598	99.327	Philippines	23.539	37.476	64.816
Congo	-58.533	-1.200	127.201	Portugal	54.710	174.298	95.081
Costa Rica	52.235	70.734	116.352	Puerto Rico	32.451	64.133	-49.856
Dominican Republic	53.618	36.897	79.279	Rwanda	4.754	1.745	1.876
Ecuador	29.699	44.639	107.503	Senegal	25.298	17.625	-3.454
Egypt	20.968	16.215	62.635	Sierra Leone	10.240	24.724	6.779
El Salvador	25.573	36.837	23.593	Singapore	-4.223	177.001	516.933
Ethiopia	5.624	7.766	2.697	Somalia	5.331	5.525	1.397
Ghana	39.880	27.715	6.425	South Africa	141.779	178.015	422.220
Greece	73.699	244.596	274.614	South Korea	1.284	46.580	121.427
Guatemala	21.540	41.518	55.172	Spain	135.368	255.519	246.437
Guinea	4.685	8.958	19.122	Sri Lanka	14.959	28.650	31.068
Haiti	6.260	6.783	8.599	Sudan	17.497	20.619	5.348
Honduras	36.588	32.576	58.873	Syria	18.154	34.165	50.151
Hong Kong	7.565	174.147	389.358	Taiwan	26.694	100.000	213.487
India	11.556	16.596	21.367	Tanzania	12.383	17.249	6.048
Indonesia	7.004	6.974	45.143	Thailand	16.308	38.731	63.205
Iran	26.889	61.723	19.786	Togo	1.735	13.044	22.747
Iraq	54.351	70.532	284.609	Trinidad and Tobago	132.594	107.718	458.505
Israel	147.948	114.574	134.509	Tunisia	14.911	36.870	110.607
Ivory Coast	22.279	47.808	82.484	Turkey	34.431	66.965	80.026
Jamaica	128.138	172.820	55.292	Uganda	16.514	20.622	4.047
Jordan	-46.786	-22.896	-86.298	Upper Volta	0.480	1.807	-3.617
Kenya	16.126	28.404	17.637	Uruguay	96.911	79.560	109.589
Lesotho	-7.317	-2.378	-87.796	Venezuela	231.323	316.656	443.706
Liberia	15.663	25.373	65.199	Yugoslavia	136.426	200.247	322.983
Madagascar	0.462	13.662	9.835	Zaire	13.854	18.762	8.950
Malawi	-3.039	8.000	9.144	Zambia	105.854	174.032	69.900
Malaysia	61.135	83.098	221.500	Zimbabwe	49.353	57.710	28.984
Mali	3.234	3.351	-2.373				

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Table E-5
Developing Countries: Foreign Direct Investment (per Capita)

1970 US \$

	1960 ^a	1970 ^a	1980 ^a		1960 ^a	1970 ^a	1980 ^a
Afghanistan	-0.013	0.016	-0.039	Mauritania	0.967	3.040	13.529
Algeria	0.246	3.489	4.493	Mexico	1.759	5.569	9.482
Argentina	15.453	0.434	8.338	Morocco	0.570	0.673	1.470
Bangladesh	-0.003	0.015	0.031	Mozambique	0.041	0.984	0.800
Benin	0.251	2.096	0.114	Nepal	0.014	0.053	0.124
Bolivia	6.215	-4.389	2.160	Nicaragua	1.693	7.923	0.926
Brazil	3.867	2.872	7.813	Niger	1.734	1.567	1.423
Burma	0.142	0.240	2.025	Nigeria	1.637	3.171	1.887
Burundi	0.091	2.238	1.856	Pakistan	0.110	0.380	0.310
Cameroon	2.173	2.360	2.943	Panama	23.898	15.734	6.894
Central African Republic	0.431	1.366	4.313	Papua New Guinea	8.289	7.671	7.442
Chad	0.045	0.082	2.383	Paraguay	2.501	1.783	5.620
Chile	7.576	5.261	8.889	Peru	3.997	-2.082	1.177
Colombia	0.077	2.226	2.510	Philippines	0.697	-0.236	0.973
Congo	14.310	40.583	6.696	Portugal	1.187	4.646	4.950
Costa Rica	4.032	10.347	10.437	Puerto Rico	42.710	92.694	156.031
Dominican Republic	5.148	11.133	5.434	Rwanda	0.349	0.082	1.132
Ecuador	2.160	8.742	3.607	Senegal	1.120	1.077	-0.496
Egypt	-1.990	0.060	8.307	Sierra Leone	3.568	3.866	1.059
El Salvador	0.920	1.831	0.679	Singapore	6.428	25.266	238.423
Ethiopia	0.359	0.154	0.092	Somalia	1.427	1.111	0.042
Ghana	-0.450	3.635	0.236	South Africa	1.865	10.872	-7.363
Greece	4.999	4.130	30.362	South Korea	0.145	0.661	0.311
Guatemala	5.921	5.617	8.318	Spain	1.938	5.024	14.302
Guinea	0.086	1.990	1.536	Sri Lanka	-0.040	-0.112	1.056
Haiti	0.366	0.472	1.192	Sudan	0.190	0.035	0.175
Honduras	-3.656	3.977	1.300	Syria	0.349	2.875	5.991
Hong Kong	2.368	7.360	52.702	Taiwan	0.840	3.219	3.781
India	-0.001	-0.001	-0.006	Tanzania	-0.128	0.610	0.452
Indonesia	0.186	0.316	0.772	Thailand	0.151	1.411	1.055
Iran	2.194	2.268	8.416	Togo	0.091	0.255	15.112
Iraq	2.907	0.922	0.082	Trinidad and Tobago	70.787	53.689	33.225
Israel	19.108	9.428	-3.918	Tunisia	1.849	1.949	9.977
Ivory Coast	4.285	5.047	5.194	Turkey	0.612	0.934	1.174
Jamaica	15.948	68.396	-1.981	Uganda	1.195	0.285	0.063
Jordan	-3.574	-1.000	6.049	Upper Volta	0.301	0.149	0.030
Kenya	1.143	1.460	1.771	Uruguay	10.443	22.747	37.194
Lesotho	0.457	3.208	2.629	Venezuela	-1.335	12.481	2.569
Liberia	10.301	12.836	6.224	Yugoslavia	1.096	2.680	8.870
Madagascar	2.215	2.279	-0.292	Zaire	0.118	0.920	1.068
Malawi	0.349	1.847	0.838	Zambia	-1.694	4.706	1.576
Malaysia	6.868	6.545	24.676	Zimbabwe	9.993	4.991	2.646
Mali	-0.032	0.020	-0.251				

^a The data series presented is an average of up to three years' data around the year shown.

Confidential

Table E-6
Developing Countries: Official Development Assistance (per Capita)

1970 US \$

	1960 ^a	1970 ^a	1980 ^a		1960 ^a	1970 ^a	1980 ^a
Afghanistan	3.342	3.065	2.253	Mauritania	0.276	7.840	51.735
Algeria	51.442	8.423	3.648	Mexico	1.508	0.452	0.463
Argentina	2.111	0.008	0.545	Morocco	6.791	6.878	15.912
Bangladesh	1.781	1.579	6.841	Mozambique	0.223	4.666	7.396
Benin	0.377	8.125	11.525	Nepal	1.387	2.032	5.462
Bolivia	5.694	6.747	14.831	Nicaragua	7.337	10.273	28.491
Brazil	2.656	1.385	0.399	Niger	0.043	9.154	16.073
Burma	1.388	1.176	5.103	Nigeria	1.130	1.854	0.202
Burundi	3.464	5.442	11.296	Pakistan	1.773	6.882	5.084
Cameroon	0.113	7.920	15.416	Panama	13.513	12.308	10.657
Central African Republic	0.216	9.317	24.017	Papua New Guinea	15.335	58.675	50.516
Chad	0.089	7.280	5.974	Paraguay	3.562	6.391	5.071
Chile	10.796	4.493	-0.851	Peru	-1.747	3.041	5.759
Colombia	1.935	5.792	1.337	Philippines	1.790	1.574	2.962
Congo	0.349	14.000	28.241	Portugal	5.197	6.272	6.338
Costa Rica	5.836	7.572	13.673	Puerto Rico	2.641	7.491	24.490
Dominican Republic	0.131	7.340	9.448	Rwanda	4.537	6.386	14.253
Ecuador	3.681	3.440	3.521	Senegal	0.129	11.218	24.531
Egypt	4.743	1.332	16.943	Sierra Leone	6.423	3.197	9.797
El Salvador	3.356	3.605	8.235	Singapore	0.325	14.396	1.858
Ethiopia	1.320	1.762	2.754	Somalia	13.263	10.502	38.166
Ghana	0.430	6.713	7.842	South Africa	3.980	3.293	2.450
Greece	3.519	-0.501	1.659	South Korea	9.982	9.290	1.821
Guatemala	4.779	2.505	4.908	Spain	1.424	0.269	0.121
Guinea	0.346	2.432	5.798	Sri Lanka	1.554	4.161	13.032
Haiti	2.162	1.533	10.016	Sudan	3.156	0.589	15.983
Honduras	5.879	4.886	13.502	Syria	1.658	2.700	91.815
Hong Kong	2.670	0.635	0.828	Taiwan	6.673	0.596	0.052
India	1.106	1.687	1.358	Tanzania	3.223	4.243	16.696
Indonesia	0.754	4.405	2.788	Thailand	1.839	1.872	4.270
Iran	4.610	0.482	0.251	Togo	0.727	9.235	19.470
Iraq	-0.019	1.081	0.511	Trinidad and Tobago	0.959	4.563	1.836
Israel	39.348	22.559	136.968	Tunisia	18.523	21.676	18.115
Ivory Coast	0.082	9.755	11.541	Turkey	5.496	5.283	8.942
Jamaica	2.685	7.647	24.521	Uganda	3.970	3.303	2.493
Jordan	71.078	22.696	190.808	Upper Volta	0.060	4.721	14.775
Kenya	6.893	5.548	11.370	Uruguay	-1.044	4.066	2.112
Lesotho	0.152	12.547	28.456	Venezuela	-0.956	0.564	0.400
Liberia	22.662	9.627	23.776	Yugoslavia	3.539	-1.129	-0.528
Madagascar	0.689	7.000	9.006	Zaire	8.018	4.570	7.499
Malawi	0.233	7.725	11.304	Zambia	0.207	4.118	24.052
Malaysia	2.862	3.244	4.698	Zimbabwe	11.169	0.132	4.855
Mali	0.227	5.109	14.915				

^a The data series presented is an average of up to three years' data around the year shown.

Table E-7
Developing Countries: Internal Transport Infrastructure
(Railroad Route Density)

Kilometers per square kilometer

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mauritania	0.001	0.001	0.001
Algeria	0.002	0.002	0.002	Mexico	0.010	0.012	0.011
Argentina	0.016	0.015	0.012	Morocco	0.005	0.005	0.004
Bangladesh	0.022	0.022	0.022	Mozambique	0.003	0.004	0.004
Benin	0.005	0.005	0.005	Nepal	0.001	0.001	0.000
Bolivia	0.003	0.003	0.004	Nicaragua	0.002	0.002	0.002
Brazil	0.004	0.004	0.003	Niger	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burma	0.004	0.005	0.005	Nigeria	0.003	0.004	0.004
Burundi	0.000	0.000	0.000	Pakistan	0.010	0.010	0.011
Cameroon	0.001	0.002	0.002	Panama	0.004	0.004	0.007
Central African Republic	0.000	0.000	0.000	Papua New Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chad	0.000	0.000	0.000	Paraguay	0.003	0.003	0.003
Chile	0.012	0.011	0.007	Peru	0.003	0.002	0.002
Colombia	0.006	0.006	0.003	Philippines	0.004	0.004	0.004
Congo	0.002	0.002	0.003	Portugal	0.038	0.038	0.038
Costa Rica	0.007	0.012	0.014	Puerto Rico	0.046	0.009	0.010
Dominican Republic	0.007	0.007	0.002	Rwanda	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ecuador	0.008	0.008	0.002	Senegal	0.005	0.005	0.005
Egypt	0.005	0.005	0.005	Sierra Leone	0.007	0.006	0.001
El Salvador	0.029	0.029	0.036	Singapore	0.026	0.026	0.062
Ethiopia	0.001	0.001	0.001	Somalia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ghana	0.004	0.004	0.004	South Africa	0.020	0.018	0.019
Greece	0.020	0.020	0.019	South Korea	0.030	0.032	0.032
Guatemala	0.008	0.009	0.009	Spain	0.036	0.034	0.037
Guinea	0.003	0.003	0.004	Sri Lanka	0.022	0.023	0.023
Haiti	0.011	0.011	0.003	Sudan	0.002	0.002	0.002
Honduras	0.005	0.006	0.003	Syria	0.005	0.005	0.009
Hong Kong	0.034	0.034	0.032	Taiwan	0.029	0.031	0.065
India	0.011	0.019	0.020	Tanzania	0.004	0.004	0.004
Indonesia	0.004	0.004	0.004	Thailand	0.007	0.007	0.007
Iran	0.002	0.002	0.003	Togo	0.008	0.008	0.008
Iraq	0.004	0.005	0.003	Trinidad and Tobago	0.000	0.000	0.000
Israel	0.024	0.037	0.032	Tunisia	0.012	0.016	0.012
Ivory Coast	0.004	0.004	0.004	Turkey	0.010	0.010	0.011
Jamaica	0.035	0.032	0.033	Uganda	0.005	0.005	0.005
Jordan	0.004	0.005	0.005	Upper Volta	0.002	0.002	0.002
Kenya	0.004	0.004	0.004	Uruguay	0.016	0.016	0.015
Lesotho	0.000	0.000	0.000	Venezuela	0.001	0.001	0.000
Liberia	0.001	0.003	0.003	Yugoslavia	0.046	0.046	0.037
Madagascar	0.002	0.002	0.002	Zaire	0.002	0.002	0.002
Malawi	0.005	0.006	0.007	Zambia	0.001	0.001	0.003
Malaysia	0.005	0.005	0.005	Zimbabwe	0.010	0.008	0.009
Mali	0.001	0.001	0.001				

25X1

Table E-8
Developing Countries: External Transport Infrastructure
(Estimated Seaport Freight Handling Capacity per Capita)

Metric tons

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mauritania	0.104	7.440	5.706
Algeria	2.000	3.629	3.202	Mexico	0.147	0.258	0.677
Argentina	1.130	1.099	1.338	Morocco	1.143	1.215	1.645
Bangladesh	0.062	0.075	0.096	Mozambique	1.009	1.689	1.328
Benin	0.142	0.221	0.308	Nepal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bolivia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nicaragua	0.426	0.601	0.815
Brazil	0.376	0.735	1.468	Niger	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burma	0.197	0.163	0.131	Nigeria	0.147	1.015	2.081
Burundi	0.000	0.000	0.000	Pakistan	0.103	0.126	0.182
Cameroon	0.191	0.280	0.400	Panama	0.472	4.056	2.990
Central African Republic	0.000	0.000	0.000	Papua New Guinea	0.052	0.643	0.942
Chad	0.000	0.000	0.000	Paraguay	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chile	1.359	1.985	1.874	Peru	0.968	1.227	0.928
Colombia	0.435	0.443	0.556	Philippines	0.398	0.768	0.760
Congo	1.053	2.417	2.273	Portugal	0.725	1.471	2.870
Costa Rica	0.640	1.214	1.473	Puerto Rico	9.492	11.292	12.081
Dominican Republic	1.184	1.207	1.068	Rwanda	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ecuador	0.321	0.554	1.425	Senegal	1.039	1.241	1.060
Egypt	0.455	0.591	0.483	Sierra Leone	1.031	1.413	1.095
El Salvador	0.245	0.465	0.499	Singapore	9.816	20.676	34.435
Ethiopia	0.024	0.069	0.052	Somalia	0.135	0.215	0.329
Ghana	0.575	0.743	0.559	South Africa	0.904	0.992	1.673
Greece	0.864	1.991	5.708	South Korea	0.154	0.692	2.463
Guatemala	0.313	0.228	0.386	Spain	0.847	1.995	3.270
Guinea	0.684	0.516	0.459	Sri Lanka	0.485	0.431	0.373
Haiti	0.276	0.259	0.279	Sudan	0.143	0.199	0.177
Honduras	0.486	1.023	0.732	Syria	5.592	5.879	4.098
Hong Kong	2.630	3.452	6.985	Taiwan	0.419	1.192	3.474
India	0.057	0.097	0.091	Tanzania	0.145	0.279	0.243
Indonesia	0.233	0.400	0.754	Thailand	0.178	0.418	0.669
Iran	2.235	6.357	6.272	Togo	0.068	0.918	0.711
Iraq	0.203	2.034	4.908	Trinidad and Tobago	18.675	36.602	33.070
Israel	1.517	2.559	3.204	Tunisia	1.250	1.793	2.028
Ivory Coast	0.585	1.111	1.368	Turkey	0.200	0.331	1.186
Jamaica	5.153	9.037	7.717	Uganda	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jordan	0.419	0.391	2.069	Upper Volta	0.000	0.000	0.000
Kenya	0.333	0.516	0.354	Uruguay	0.827	1.465	1.379
Lesotho	0.000	0.000	0.000	Venezuela	22.204	20.311	15.011
Liberia	3.398	18.582	13.316	Yugoslavia	0.370	0.756	1.267
Madagascar	0.130	0.265	0.206	Zaire	0.130	0.116	0.088
Malawi	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zambia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Malaysia	1.973	3.176	2.455	Zimbabwe	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mali	0.000	0.000	0.000				

Table E-9
Developing Countries: Communications Infrastructure
(Number of Telephones per Capita)

Per 1,000 persons

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	0.776	1.333	2.305	Mauritania	0.417	1.280	1.840
Algeria	18.065	12.840	23.408	Mexico	14.502	29.710	71.240
Argentina	65.050	73.600	107.291	Morocco	11.057	10.973	11.596
Bangladesh	0.332	0.653	1.420	Mozambique	1.896	3.281	5.301
Benin	0.948	2.206	4.678	Nepal	0.163	0.525	1.392
Bolivia	6.283	8.952	29.732	Nicaragua	5.816	14.208	23.444
Brazil	14.670	21.628	60.160	Niger	0.490	0.995	1.940
Burma	0.595	0.962	1.082	Nigeria	0.971	1.420	2.152
Burundi	0.584	0.829	1.663	Pakistan	1.363	2.687	4.099
Cameroon	1.298	2.065	3.059	Panama	27.075	59.441	98.660
Central African Republic	1.138	2.609	3.000	Papua New Guinea	3.073	9.237	15.844
Chad	0.537	1.374	1.438	Paraguay	6.171	10.435	21.889
Chile	25.488	38.100	52.396	Peru	10.848	16.952	29.775
Colombia	19.112	39.406	59.415	Philippines	4.137	8.412	11.370
Congo	6.579	8.333	9.026	Portugal	44.711	82.965	139.829
Costa Rica	12.720	35.260	98.750	Puerto Rico	40.085	112.915	204.740
Dominican Republic	6.678	11.576	32.689	Rwanda	0.188	0.543	1.525
Ecuador	6.674	21.812	33.629	Senegal	6.981	6.557	7.774
Egypt	9.433	12.106	12.129	Sierra Leone	1.659	3.346	3.112
El Salvador	6.571	11.337	13.742	Singapore	36.626	77.778	304.100
Ethiopia	0.580	1.868	2.748	Somalia	1.256	1.792	1.644
Ghana	3.510	7.433	6.070	South Africa	58.870	69.159	96.501
Greece	20.780	118.885	307.917	South Korea	4.421	20.440	89.458
Guatemala	4.674	9.298	11.901	Spain	58.434	135.258	327.542
Guinea	1.010	1.720	2.000	Sri Lanka	3.737	4.792	5.712
Haiti	1.215	1.085	8.723	Sudan	2.059	3.194	3.526
Honduras	3.189	5.303	7.995	Syria	11.009	17.732	28.575
Hong Kong	35.357	147.970	350.748	Taiwan	8.742	27.603	176.885
India	1.018	2.180	4.307	Tanzania	1.442	2.713	5.432
Indonesia	1.316	1.682	2.784	Thailand	1.614	4.207	10.958
Iran	4.921	10.712	21.463	Togo	1.233	2.551	3.083
Iraq	7.881	12.712	31.261	Trinidad and Tobago	37.108	54.369	73.860
Israel	55.735	175.421	303.075	Tunisia	10.000	14.815	29.906
Ivory Coast	2.092	5.838	10.903	Turkey	11.069	16.336	43.582
Jamaica	21.472	38.503	56.530	Uganda	1.801	3.058	3.560
Jordan	14.611	13.478	23.950	Upper Volta	0.273	0.743	1.375
Kenya	5.049	6.857	11.189	Uruguay	55.709	78.755	98.414
Lesotho	1.149	1.887	3.358	Venezuela	27.483	39.494	94.162
Liberia	2.233	3.358	4.385	Yugoslavia	14.109	36.132	95.210
Madagascar	2.560	3.971	3.627	Zaire	1.666	1.400	1.336
Malawi	1.520	2.928	5.276	Zambia	7.134	13.176	10.463
Malaysia	10.358	17.276	40.871	Zimbabwe	22.271	24.859	30.706
Mali	0.733	0.990	1.158				

25X1

Table E-10
Developing Countries: Financial Infrastructure
(Bank Deposits per Capita)

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	6.589	6.824	13.255	Mauritania	7.100	11.076	19.930
Algeria	48.781	117.896	62.926	Mexico	38.780	81.736	230.951
Argentina	120.437	210.526	293.764	Morocco	40.528	47.072	96.978
Bangladesh	9.785	10.887	14.003	Mozambique	5.446	9.915	26.103
Benin	5.476	7.308	22.450	Nepal	2.147	3.511	11.835
Bolivia	2.591	13.986	28.760	Nicaragua	19.517	49.102	51.881
Brazil	61.328	78.887	98.272	Niger	2.740	4.237	13.050
Burma	5.059	5.198	7.331	Nigeria	6.346	15.832	44.479
Burundi	2.108	7.388	4.095	Pakistan	18.867	44.077	52.177
Cameroon	7.039	13.766	42.015	Panama	77.237	187.413	338.175
Central African Republic	5.073	29.813	9.980	Papua New Guinea	28.630	41.825	86.167
Chad	2.140	3.838	5.445	Paraguay	9.000	32.736	68.611
Chile	166.574	115.617	192.748	Peru	52.124	73.639	102.951
Colombia	31.985	47.460	68.548	Philippines	19.714	30.293	44.015
Congo	36.623	23.946	35.840	Portugal	201.907	526.356	759.188
Costa Rica	56.016	89.345	293.111	Puerto Rico	405.052	1,208.120	2,285.891
Dominican Republic	33.306	52.956	78.006	Rwanda	4.108	3.617	5.798
Ecuador	22.950	43.356	89.433	Senegal	22.428	18.578	38.958
Egypt	22.285	36.417	136.565	Sierra Leone	6.776	10.711	20.107
El Salvador	32.935	55.930	55.199	Singapore	185.888	492.529	992.708
Ethiopia	2.456	4.726	5.853	Somalia	5.698	16.057	18.169
Ghana	20.944	31.541	13.442	South Africa	156.393	263.158	363.068
Greece	116.445	438.529	794.192	South Korea	11.559	76.303	45.717
Guatemala	20.899	48.767	76.409	Spain	259.813	715.131	1,061.833
Guinea	7.215	7.734	9.770	Sri Lanka	19.491	28.516	55.431
Haiti	5.217	6.321	20.312	Sudan	7.088	12.848	37.434
Honduras	18.018	41.288	59.929	Syria	28.974	30.402	105.076
Hong Kong	50.315	101.649	240.309	Taiwan	26.965	124.777	455.396
India	10.799	14.820	36.413	Tanzania	9.211	14.791	26.027
Indonesia	3.251	4.029	21.054	Thailand	13.626	39.286	85.678
Iran	24.421	98.190	176.530	Togo	3.684	14.918	32.506
Iraq	28.353	35.311	30.456	Trinidad and Tobago	133.156	215.049	374.486
Israel	270.819	805.195	1,916.592	Tunisia	35.627	68.319	171.522
Ivory Coast	17.998	46.045	45.820	Turkey	34.318	79.965	74.461
Jamaica	93.917	220.758	153.827	Uganda	8.582	15.427	23.854
Jordan	74.658	57.240	306.675	Upper Volta	2.373	2.423	5.510
Kenya	16.828	34.807	34.858	Uruguay	181.708	106.960	384.566
Lesotho	24.798	31.711	41.808	Venezuela	129.497	211.450	433.622
Liberia	21.106	25.373	22.021	Yugoslavia	162.513	349.926	737.933
Madagascar	10.003	17.290	30.885	Zaire	11.666	12.569	8.399
Malawi	4.144	9.190	12.404	Zambia	38.983	103.147	98.224
Malaysia	36.591	98.441	306.773	Zimbabwe	18.708	19.782	20.192
Mali	4.842	3.387	5.892				

Table E-11
Developing Countries: Energy Infrastructure
(Electric Power Generation Capacity per Capita)

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	4.970	16.829	23.929	Mauritania	1.458	20.000	33.742
Algeria	40.648	52.338	92.362	Mexico	84.549	146.262	240.175
Argentina	174.398	281.726	435.883	Morocco	31.443	38.014	58.251
Bangladesh	2.346	8.026	10.151	Mozambique	18.654	43.135	171.920
Benin	2.796	3.676	4.202	Nepal	0.654	4.203	4.640
Bolivia	38.482	57.642	76.786	Nicaragua	53.121	92.896	140.741
Brazil	68.847	121.412	257.945	Niger	0.948	3.731	4.331
Burma	11.181	9.471	13.827	Nigeria	4.028	14.286	24.650
Burundi	1.271	1.934	3.769	Pakistan	11.719	24.847	42.940
Cameroon	34.043	26.401	39.882	Panama	61.132	138.462	296.392
Central African Republic	4.959	8.696	15.000	Papua New Guinea	2.865	25.703	103.247
Chad	0.940	4.396	8.407	Paraguay	17.143	47.826	120.521
Chile	150.792	228.709	339.729	Peru	83.932	125.279	179.528
Colombia	59.079	131.515	176.599	Philippines	27.910	59.050	95.702
Congo	28.947	26.667	76.623	Portugal	151.189	232.965	454.783
Costa Rica	87.280	141.040	284.375	Puerto Rico	200.000	590.406	1,239.884
Dominican Republic	23.125	63.300	168.508	Rwanda	5.827	6.250	7.723
Ecuador	27.064	51.007	134.731	Senegal	18.182	25.293	29.152
Egypt	45.023	130.723	107.168	Sierra Leone	9.507	28.253	27.378
El Salvador	26.939	59.302	102.911	Singapore	93.252	311.111	794.979
Ethiopia	4.570	6.902	9.693	Somalia	1.03	5.376	8.219
Ghana	15.221	77.236	78.603	South Africa	322.348	467.779	642.062
Greece	73.349	295.791	503.646	South Korea	17.773	85.732	268.900
Guatemala	19.060	39.279	78.512	Spain	215.665	530.610	814.053
Guinea	18.599	24.570	32.110	Sri Lanka	9.495	22.444	31.275
Haiti	7.735	10.142	24.152	Sudan	3.671	8.304	16.158
Honduras	17.838	34.470	55.014	Syria	26.096	54.473	120.713
Hong Kong	118.506	340.355	670.894	Taiwan	69.759	195.274	513.299
India	13.006	28.328	50.746	Tanzania	4.298	10.399	13.916
Indonesia	4.218	5.499	18.171	Thailand	7.241	36.734	77.809
Iran	12.779	76.657	141.522	Togo	5.411	10.204	9.881
Iraq	18.549	30.339	91.743	Trinidad and Tobago	150.602	324.272	398.245
Israel	194.313	412.794	704.909	Tunisia	32.308	50.292	145.912
Ivory Coast	6.985	32.957	119.573	Turkey	46.238	65.459	112.853
Jamaica	92.025	216.578	331.050	Uganda	18.702	16.514	11.915
Jordan	17.784	26.826	125.392	Upper Volta	1.000	2.602	5.499
Kenya	10.135	15.494	28.232	Uruguay	159.843	205.128	287.931
Lesotho	2.644	3.679	6.940	Venezuela	200.993	308.560	655.140
Liberia	20.971	167.164	163.102	Yugoslavia	130.544	342.268	628.021
Madagascar	12.263	13.235	11.442	Zaire	47.910	40.065	60.657
Malawi	2.953	11.036	17.755	Zambia	88.474	90.824	318.868
Malaysia	38.545	91.723	167.411	Zimbabwe	221.884	224.482	161.737
Mali	1.834	3.960	6.078				

25X1

Table E-12
Developing Countries: Health of Populace
(Life Expectancy at Birth)

	1960	1970	1980	Years
Afghanistan	34.000	39.000	41.200	
Algeria	47.000	53.000	56.300	
Argentina	65.000	67.400	70.300	
Bangladesh	42.000	45.000	49.500	
Benin	37.000	42.000	47.600	
Bolivia	43.000	48.000	50.200	
Brazil	57.000	61.000	63.200	
Burma	43.000	49.000	54.600	
Burundi	37.000	40.000	42.200	
Cameroon	37.000	42.000	47.600	
Central African Republic	37.000	42.000	44.200	
Chad	35.000	40.000	41.100	
Chile	57.000	62.000	67.600	
Colombia	53.000	58.500	63.500	
Congo	37.000	42.000	47.600	
Costa Rica	62.000	66.800	70.400	
Dominican Republic	51.000	57.000	61.500	
Ecuador	51.000	56.000	61.600	
Egypt	46.000	51.000	57.700	
El Salvador	50.000	58.000	63.600	
Ethiopia	36.000	38.000	40.200	
Ghana	40.000	45.000	49.500	
Greece	68.000	70.900	74.400	
Guatemala	47.000	53.000	59.700	
Guinea	35.000	40.000	44.500	
Haiti	42.000	47.000	53.700	
Honduras	46.000	53.000	58.600	
Hong Kong	65.000	69.000	76.800	
India	43.000	48.000	52.500	
Indonesia	41.000	46.000	53.800	
Iran	46.000	50.000	54.500	
Iraq	46.000	51.000	56.600	
Israel	69.000	70.500	72.000	
Ivory Coast	37.000	42.000	47.600	
Jamaica	64.000	67.800	71.400	
Jordan	47.000	52.000	61.100	
Kenya	47.000	52.000	55.300	
Lesotho	42.000	47.000	51.500	
Liberia	36.500	47.000	54.800	
Madagascar	37.000	42.000	47.600	
Malawi	37.000	42.000	47.600	
Malaysia	57.000	64.000	68.500	
Mali	37.000	39.000	43.500	
Mauritania		37.000	39.000	43.500
Mexico		58.000	62.400	66.400
Morocco		47.000	52.000	56.500
Mozambique		37.000	41.000	47.700
Nepal		37.000	42.000	44.200
Nicaragua		47.000	50.400	56.700
Niger		37.000	38.500	43.500
Nigeria		39.000	43.000	49.700
Pakistan		44.000	48.000	52.500
Panama		62.000	66.000	70.500
Papua New Guinea		41.000	46.000	51.600
Paraguay		54.400	61.000	64.300
Peru		48.000	53.000	58.600
Philippines		51.000	57.000	62.000
Portugal		62.300	68.200	71.300
Puerto Rico		69.500	72.100	74.800
Rwanda		37.000	42.000	47.600
Senegal		37.000	40.000	43.300
Sierra Leone		37.000	42.000	47.600
Singapore		64.000	68.000	71.300
Somalia		36.000	40.000	44.500
South Africa		53.000	57.000	61.500
South Korea		54.000	59.000	63.500
Spain		67.500	72.000	73.100
Sri Lanka		62.000	67.000	65.900
Sudan		39.000	43.000	47.500
Syria		48.000	54.000	66.400
Taiwan		63.500	68.000	71.400
Tanzania		42.000	47.000	52.600
Thailand		51.000	57.000	62.600
Togo		37.000	42.000	47.600
Trinidad and Tobago		63.000	66.100	70.400
Tunisia		48.000	54.000	58.500
Turkey		51.000	57.000	62.600
Uganda		44.000	49.000	54.600
Upper Volta		37.000	40.000	43.300
Uruguay		68.000	69.300	71.200
Venezuela		59.000	66.400	67.100
Yugoslavia		62.000	67.700	70.300
Zaire		39.500	43.000	47.500
Zambia		40.000	43.500	49.700
Zimbabwe		45.000	48.900	55.700

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Table E-13
Developing Countries: Nutrition of Populace
(Required Calories Consumed)

Percent

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	86.000	78.000	110.000	Mauritania	85.000	87.000	86.000
Algeria	73.000	78.000	99.000	Mexico	107.000	105.000	114.000
Argentina	115.000	129.000	126.000	Morocco	90.000	102.000	105.000
Bangladesh	89.000	89.000	91.000	Mozambique	83.000	94.000	81.000
Benin	96.000	97.000	98.000	Nepal	92.000	94.000	91.000
Bolivia	69.000	76.000	83.000	Nicaragua	93.000	106.000	109.000
Brazil	102.000	104.000	107.000	Niger	93.000	83.000	91.000
Burma	90.400	101.000	106.000	Nigeria	91.000	89.000	83.000
Burundi	82.000	99.000	97.000	Pakistan	84.000	94.000	99.000
Cameroon	96.000	96.000	89.000	Panama	102.000	116.000	101.000
Central African Republic	96.000	96.000	99.000	Papua New Guinea	88.000	87.000	85.000
Chad	94.000	89.000	74.000	Paraguay	112.000	121.000	122.000
Chile	96.000	113.000	109.000	Peru	97.000	99.000	97.000
Colombia	94.000	92.000	102.000	Philippines	83.000	86.000	108.000
Congo	97.000	97.000	103.000	Portugal	107.000	118.000	126.000
Costa Rica	98.000	110.000	114.000	Puerto Rico	104.000	110.000	116.000
Dominican Republic	92.000	88.000	93.000	Rwanda	88.000	93.000	98.000
Ecuador	81.000	91.000	92.000	Senegal	97.000	91.000	95.000
Egypt	95.000	106.000	109.000	Sierra Leone	89.000	100.000	93.000
El Salvador	82.000	79.000	90.000	Singapore	105.000	119.000	134.000
Ethiopia	88.000	92.000	75.000	Somalia	77.000	88.000	88.000
Ghana	89.000	99.000	86.000	South Africa	114.000	117.000	116.000
Greece	120.000	116.000	136.000	South Korea	85.000	114.000	119.000
Guatemala	86.000	92.000	98.000	Spain	116.000	124.000	128.000
Guinea	83.000	90.000	84.000	Sri Lanka	98.000	94.000	96.000
Haiti	81.000	87.000	93.000	Sudan	114.000	117.000	93.000
Honduras	84.000	99.000	89.000	Syria	102.000	98.000	108.000
Hong Kong	108.000	113.000	126.000	Taiwan	102.000	113.000	119.000
India	95.000	92.000	91.000	Tanzania	69.000	88.000	89.000
Indonesia	89.000	91.000	105.000	Thailand	96.000	103.000	105.000
Iran	82.000	90.000	130.000	Togo	69.000	88.000	90.000
Iraq	83.000	95.000	89.000	Trinidad and Tobago	100.000	97.000	111.000
Israel	109.000	116.000	122.000	Tunisia	86.000	93.000	112.000
Ivory Coast	94.000	114.000	105.000	Turkey	110.000	112.000	115.000
Jamaica	91.000	103.000	119.000	Uganda	89.000	94.000	91.000
Jordan	90.000	92.000	92.000	Upper Volta	85.000	78.000	79.000
Kenya	103.000	98.000	88.000	Uruguay	115.000	114.000	114.000
Lesotho	92.000	95.000	99.000	Venezuela	90.000	100.000	99.000
Liberia	86.000	84.000	104.000	Yugoslavia	115.000	124.000	136.000
Madagascar	104.000	108.000	115.000	Zaire	92.000	92.000	104.000
Malawi	86.000	103.000	90.000	Zambia	80.000	84.000	87.000
Malaysia	109.000	112.000	117.000	Zimbabwe	96.000	96.000	108.000
Mali	86.000	103.000	90.000				

25X1

Table E-14
Developing Countries: Basic Education
(Literacy Rate)

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980	Percent of adult populace
Afghanistan	8.000	10.000	12.000	Mauritania	5.000	10.000	17.000	
Algeria	10.000	26.000	35.000	Mexico	65.000	74.000	81.000	
Argentina	91.000	93.000	93.000	Morocco	14.000	21.000	28.000	
Bangladesh	21.600	23.700	26.000	Mozambique	8.000	15.000	28.000	
Benin	8.000	14.100	25.000	Nepal	9.000	14.000	19.000	
Bolivia	38.800	40.000	63.000	Nicaragua	47.000	53.000	90.000	
Brazil	61.000	66.200	76.000	Niger	1.000	2.200	5.000	
Burma	59.700	64.600	70.000	Nigeria	15.000	25.000	30.000	
Burundi	13.900	17.900	23.000	Pakistan	15.000	20.000	24.000	
Cameroon	12.000	19.000	20.000	Panama	73.000	82.200	82.500	
Central African Republic	7.000	16.500	39.000	Papua New Guinea	29.400	32.000	32.000	
Chad	6.000	7.000	15.000	Paraguay	75.000	79.000	84.000	
Chile	84.000	88.000	90.000	Peru	61.000	69.900	80.000	
Colombia	63.000	73.000	80.000	Philippines	71.900	82.600	85.000	
Congo	15.600	25.000	40.000	Portugal	62.000	71.000	72.000	
Costa Rica	82.000	89.000	90.000	Puerto Rico	80.600	87.800	93.000	
Dominican Republic	64.500	67.200	67.500	Rwanda	16.000	28.300	50.000	
Ecuador	67.500	68.000	81.000	Senegal	5.600	10.000	10.000	
Egypt	26.000	33.800	44.000	Sierra Leone	7.000	15.000	15.000	
El Salvador	49.000	60.000	62.000	Singapore	53.700	69.000	84.000	
Ethiopia	2.400	6.000	15.000	Somalia	1.500	5.000	8.000	
Ghana	27.000	30.000	30.000	South Africa	50.100	54.300	58.400	
Greece	81.000	84.000	84.000	South Korea	70.600	78.000	93.000	
Guatemala	31.500	43.000	47.000	Spain	87.000	90.000	93.000	
Guinea	7.000	9.000	20.000	Sri Lanka	75.000	77.600	85.000	
Haiti	15.000	20.000	23.000	Sudan	13.100	15.000	20.000	
Honduras	45.000	47.000	60.000	Syria	30.000	40.000	58.000	
Hong Kong	70.400	77.300	90.000	Taiwan	54.000	68.500	87.000	
India	28.000	33.000	36.000	Tanzania	9.500	28.100	66.000	
Indonesia	39.000	57.000	62.000	Thailand	68.000	79.000	84.000	
Iran	16.000	37.000	50.000	Togo	10.000	12.000	18.000	
Iraq	18.000	24.000	30.000	Trinidad and Tobago	93.000	94.000	95.000	
Israel	84.000	84.000	88.000	Tunisia	15.500	24.000	62.000	
Ivory Coast	5.000	20.000	41.000	Turkey	38.000	55.500	60.000	
Jamaica	82.000	82.000	90.000	Uganda	35.000	41.000	48.000	
Jordan	32.000	47.300	70.000	Upper Volta	1.500	5.000	5.000	
Kenya	20.000	30.000	50.000	Uruguay	87.000	91.000	94.000	
Lesotho	15.400	27.200	52.000	Venezuela	63.000	77.000	82.000	
Liberia	9.000	15.000	25.400	Yugoslavia	77.000	83.000	85.000	
Madagascar	30.400	39.000	50.000	Zaire	13.000	31.000	58.000	
Malawi	19.400	22.000	25.000	Zambia	28.500	47.300	49.000	
Malaysia	53.000	55.000	60.000	Zimbabwe	39.000	53.700	74.000	
Mali	3.000	5.000	9.000					

25X1

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Table E-15
Developing Countries: Secondary Education
(Secondary School Enrollment Rate)

Percent of age group

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	1.000	5.000	7.000	Mauritania	0.400	2.000	6.000
Algeria	8.000	11.000	31.000	Mexico	11.000	22.000	45.000
Argentina	32.000	37.000	56.000	Morocco	5.000	13.000	22.000
Bangladesh	8.000	19.000	25.000	Mozambique	2.000	6.000	9.000
Benin	2.000	5.000	12.000	Nepal	6.000	9.000	19.000
Bolivia	12.000	21.000	35.000	Nicaragua	7.000	18.000	27.000
Brazil	11.000	27.000	32.000	Niger	0.300	1.000	4.000
Burma	10.000	21.000	20.000	Nigeria	3.000	4.000	10.000
Burundi	1.000	2.000	2.000	Pakistan	11.000	14.000	16.000
Cameroon	2.000	9.000	17.000	Panama	29.000	40.000	66.000
Central African Republic	1.000	5.000	10.000	Papua New Guinea	1.000	8.000	12.000
Chad	0.400	2.000	3.000	Paraguay	11.000	17.000	25.000
Chile	24.000	39.000	55.000	Peru	15.000	30.000	50.000
Colombia	12.000	23.000	46.000	Philippines	26.000	50.000	63.000
Congo	4.000	19.000	69.000	Portugal	20.000	57.000	55.000
Costa Rica	21.000	28.000	48.000	Puerto Rico	63.000	70.000	73.000
Dominican Republic	7.000	19.000	28.000	Rwanda	2.000	2.000	2.000
Ecuador	12.000	26.000	49.000	Senegal	3.000	10.000	10.000
Egypt	16.000	32.000	48.000	Sierra Leone	3.000	9.000	12.000
El Salvador	11.000	22.000	26.000	Singapore	32.000	46.000	59.000
Ethiopia	1.000	4.000	9.000	Somalia	1.000	4.000	7.000
Ghana	3.000	11.000	36.000	South Africa	15.000	18.000	22.000
Greece	41.000	69.000	81.000	South Korea	27.000	43.000	76.000
Guatemala	7.000	11.000	15.000	Spain	23.000	56.000	78.000
Guinea	2.000	13.000	15.000	Sri Lanka	27.000	51.000	53.000
Haiti	4.000	6.000	15.000	Sudan	3.000	7.000	16.000
Honduras	8.000	12.000	21.000	Syria	16.000	38.000	47.000
Hong Kong	24.000	41.000	63.000	Taiwan	37.000	47.000	79.000
India	20.000	29.000	27.000	Tanzania	2.000	3.000	4.000
Indonesia	6.000	15.000	22.000	Thailand	12.000	18.000	29.000
Iran	12.000	26.000	44.000	Togo	2.000	7.000	32.000
Iraq	19.000	24.000	56.000	Trinidad and Tobago	22.000	38.000	56.000
Israel	48.000	33.000	68.000	Tunisia	12.000	23.000	25.000
Ivory Coast	2.000	11.000	15.000	Turkey	14.000	28.000	34.000
Jamaica	43.000	59.000	58.000	Uganda	3.000	6.000	5.000
Jordan	25.000	33.000	74.000	Upper Volta	0.500	1.000	3.000
Kenya	2.000	9.000	18.000	Uruguay	37.000	57.000	59.000
Lesotho	3.000	7.000	17.000	Venezuela	21.000	37.000	40.000
Liberia	2.000	9.000	22.000	Yugoslavia	34.000	46.000	82.000
Madagascar	4.000	11.000	12.000	Zaire	3.000	9.000	19.000
Malawi	1.000	2.000	4.000	Zambia	1.000	12.000	17.000
Malaysia	19.000	34.000	52.000	Zimbabwe	6.000	7.000	15.000
Mali	1.000	5.000	9.000				

25X1

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Table E-16
Developing Countries: Vocational Education
(Vocational School Enrollment Rate)

Percent of age group

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	0.110	0.215	0.994	Mauritania	0.031	0.250	1.218
Algeria	2.320	2.167	0.341	Mexico	2.640	5.874	3.465
Argentina	16.000	21.608	37.968	Morocco	1.510	0.299	0.528
Bangladesh	0.080	0.190	0.175	Mozambique	1.480	2.400	1.944
Benin	0.260	0.205	0.828	Nepal	0.012	0.540	1.368
Bolivia	1.680	2.667	4.025	Nicaragua	1.680	1.548	4.401
Brazil	2.090	4.509	18.560	Niger	0.012	0.027	0.044
Burma	0.050	0.168	0.020	Nigeria	0.150	0.340	0.130
Burundi	0.350	0.480	0.216	Pakistan	0.110	0.210	0.208
Cameroon	0.460	2.052	4.369	Panama	8.120	12.920	15.246
Central African Republic	0.100	0.610	0.700	Papua New Guinea	0.160	1.552	1.824
Chad	0.084	0.194	0.048	Paraguay	0.770	1.071	1.425
Chile	6.240	12.870	18.260	Peru	3.000	5.130	9.400
Colombia	3.720	4.646	10.212	Philippines	3.900	3.000	1.512
Congo	1.120	1.862	3.588	Portugal	9.200	19.095	6.710
Costa Rica	3.990	2.800	10.800	Puerto Rico	25.578	13.930	7.154
Dominican Republic	3.066	1.919	2.352	Rwanda	0.800	0.244	0.374
Ecuador	3.480	7.540	10.976	Senegal	0.690	0.900	1.970
Egypt	3.520	6.080	10.368	Sierra Leone	0.135	0.135	0.204
El Salvador	3.300	6.820	8.320	Singapore	0.640	3.818	12.567
Ethiopia	0.200	0.180	0.090	Somalia	0.264	0.124	1.561
Ghana	0.390	2.563	0.792	South Africa	2.250	2.610	3.080
Greece	6.970	13.041	14.175	South Korea	3.780	6.149	15.656
Guatemala	1.330	1.650	1.680	Spain	6.670	10.920	14.118
Guinea	0.434	0.442	0.480	Sri Lanka	0.540	0.204	0.212
Haiti	0.840	1.068	2.265	Sudan	0.090	0.098	0.704
Honduras	1.920	2.160	3.591	Syria	0.960	1.292	2.021
Hong Kong	1.440	2.501	4.032	Taiwan	8.880	7.050	17.222
India	0.600	0.290	0.135	Tanzania	0.460	0.114	0.052
Indonesia	1.200	3.315	4.246	Thailand	2.280	4.014	4.147
Iran	0.360	0.754	5.368	Togo	0.200	0.672	1.856
Iraq	1.140	0.744	3.360	Trinidad and Tobago	0.220	2.166	2.464
Israel	13.920	14.520	27.812	Tunisia	2.880	2.553	8.375
Ivory Coast	0.260	0.814	2.145	Turkey	2.520	3.836	8.466
Jamaica	3.870	3.245	0.754	Uganda	0.360	0.444	0.240
Jordan	0.750	0.990	3.034	Upper Volta	0.105	0.147	0.525
Kenya	0.244	0.162	0.522	Uruguay	8.510	11.742	12.154
Lesotho	0.690	0.588	0.816	Venezuela	5.040	11.618	1.240
Liberia	0.234	0.477	0.660	Yugoslavia	8.976	12.144	17.548
Madagascar	0.360	0.990	1.080	Zaire	0.810	0.864	2.869
Malawi	0.236	0.058	0.496	Zambia	0.280	0.384	0.493
Malaysia	0.950	0.986	0.884	Zimbabwe	1.020	0.385	1.350
Mali	0.150	0.490	0.747				

25X1

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Table E-17
Developing Countries: Religious Homogeneity (Dummy)

1.000=Homogeneous; 0.000=Heterogeneous

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	1.000	1.000	1.000	Mauritania	1.000	1.000	1.000
Algeria	1.000	1.000	1.000	Mexico	1.000	1.000	1.000
Argentina	1.000	1.000	1.000	Morocco	1.000	1.000	1.000
Bangladesh	1.000	1.000	1.000	Mozambique	0.000	0.000	0.000
Benin	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nepal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bolivia	1.000	1.000	1.000	Nicaragua	1.000	1.000	1.000
Brazil	1.000	1.000	1.000	Niger	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burma	1.000	1.000	1.000	Nigeria	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burundi	0.000	0.000	0.000	Pakistan	1.000	1.000	1.000
Cameroon	0.000	0.000	0.000	Panama	1.000	1.000	1.000
Central African Republic	0.000	0.000	0.000	Papua New Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chad	0.000	0.000	0.000	Paraguay	1.000	1.000	1.000
Chile	1.000	1.000	1.000	Peru	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colombia	1.000	1.000	1.000	Philippines	1.000	1.000	1.000
Congo	0.000	0.000	0.000	Portugal	1.000	1.000	1.000
Costa Rica	1.000	1.000	1.000	Puerto Rico	1.000	1.000	1.000
Dominican Republic	1.000	1.000	1.000	Rwanda	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ecuador	1.000	1.000	1.000	Senegal	1.000	1.000	1.000
Egypt	1.000	1.000	1.000	Sierra Leone	0.000	0.000	0.000
El Salvador	1.000	1.000	1.000	Singapore	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ethiopia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Somalia	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ghana	0.000	0.000	0.000	South Africa	0.000	0.000	0.000
Greece	1.000	1.000	1.000	South Korea	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guatemala	1.000	1.000	1.000	Spain	1.000	1.000	1.000
Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sri Lanka	0.000	0.000	0.000
Haiti	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sudan	0.000	0.000	0.000
Honduras	1.000	1.000	1.000	Syria	1.000	1.000	1.000
Hong Kong	0.000	0.000	0.000	Taiwan	0.000	0.000	0.000
India	1.000	1.000	1.000	Tanzania	0.000	0.000	0.000
Indonesia	1.000	1.000	1.000	Thailand	1.000	1.000	1.000
Iran	1.000	1.000	1.000	Togo	0.000	0.000	0.000
Iraq	1.000	1.000	1.000	Trinidad and Tobago	0.000	0.000	0.000
Israel	1.000	1.000	1.000	Tunisia	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ivory Coast	0.000	0.000	0.000	Turkey	1.000	1.000	1.000
Jamaica	0.000	0.000	0.000	Uganda	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jordan	1.000	1.000	1.000	Upper Volta	0.000	0.000	0.000
Kenya	0.000	0.000	0.000	Uruguay	0.000	0.000	0.000
Lesotho	0.000	0.000	0.000	Venezuela	1.000	1.000	1.000
Liberia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Yugoslavia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Madagascar	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zaire	0.000	0.000	0.000
Malawi	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zambia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Malaysia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zimbabwe	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mali	1.000	1.000	1.000				

25X1

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Table E-18
Developing Countries: Racial Homogeneity (Dummy)

1.000=Homogeneous; 0.000=Heterogeneous

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mauritania	0.000	0.000	0.000
Algeria	1.000	1.000	1.000	Mexico	0.000	0.000	0.000
Argentina	1.000	1.000	1.000	Morocco	1.000	1.000	1.000
Bangladesh	1.000	1.000	1.000	Mozambique	1.000	1.000	1.000
Benin	1.000	1.000	1.000	Nepal	1.000	1.000	1.000
Bolivia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nicaragua	0.000	0.000	0.000
Brazil	0.000	0.000	0.000	Niger	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burma	1.000	1.000	1.000	Nigeria	1.000	1.000	1.000
Burundi	1.000	1.000	1.000	Pakistan	1.000	1.000	1.000
Cameroon	1.000	1.000	1.000	Panama	0.000	0.000	0.000
Central African Republic	1.000	1.000	1.000	Papua New Guinea	1.000	1.000	1.000
Chad	0.000	0.000	0.000	Paraguay	1.000	1.000	1.000
Chile	1.000	1.000	1.000	Peru	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colombia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Philippines	1.000	1.000	1.000
Congo	1.000	1.000	1.000	Portugal	1.000	1.000	1.000
Costa Rica	1.000	1.000	1.000	Puerto Rico	1.000	1.000	1.000
Dominican Republic	0.000	0.000	0.000	Rwanda	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ecuador	0.000	0.000	0.000	Senegal	1.000	1.000	1.000
Egypt	1.000	1.000	1.000	Sierra Leone	1.000	1.000	1.000
El Salvador	0.000	0.000	0.000	Singapore	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ethiopia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Somalia	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ghana	1.000	1.000	1.000	South Africa	0.000	0.000	0.000
Greece	1.000	1.000	1.000	South Korea	1.000	1.000	1.000
Guatemala	0.000	0.000	0.000	Spain	1.000	1.000	1.000
Guinea	1.000	1.000	1.000	Sri Lanka	1.000	1.000	1.000
Haiti	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sudan	0.000	0.000	0.000
Honduras	0.000	0.000	0.000	Syria	1.000	1.000	1.000
Hong Kong	1.000	1.000	1.000	Taiwan	1.000	1.000	1.000
India	1.000	1.000	1.000	Tanzania	1.000	1.000	1.000
Indonesia	1.000	1.000	1.000	Thailand	1.000	1.000	1.000
Iran	1.000	1.000	1.000	Togo	1.000	1.000	1.000
Iraq	1.000	1.000	1.000	Trinidad and Tobago	0.000	0.000	0.000
Israel	1.000	1.000	1.000	Tunisia	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ivory Coast	1.000	1.000	1.000	Turkey	1.000	1.000	1.000
Jamaica	0.000	0.000	0.000	Uganda	1.000	1.000	1.000
Jordan	1.000	1.000	1.000	Upper Volta	1.000	1.000	1.000
Kenya	1.000	1.000	1.000	Uruguay	1.000	1.000	1.000
Lesotho	1.000	1.000	1.000	Venezuela	0.000	0.000	0.000
Liberia	1.000	1.000	1.000	Yugoslavia	1.000	1.000	1.000
Madagascar	1.000	1.000	1.000	Zaire	1.000	1.000	1.000
Malawi	1.000	1.000	1.000	Zambia	1.000	1.000	1.000
Malaysia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zimbabwe	1.000	1.000	1.000
Mali	0.000	0.000	0.000				

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Table E-19
Developing Countries: Linguistic Homogeneity (Dummy)

1.000=Homogeneous; 0.000=Heterogeneous

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mauritania	0.000	0.000	0.000
Algeria	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mexico	1.000	1.000	1.000
Argentina	1.000	1.000	1.000	Morocco	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bangladesh	1.000	1.000	1.000	Mozambique	0.000	0.000	0.000
Benin	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nepal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bolivia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nicaragua	1.000	1.000	1.000
Brazil	1.000	1.000	1.000	Niger	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burma	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nigeria	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burundi	1.000	1.000	1.000	Pakistan	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cameroon	0.000	0.000	0.000	Panama	1.000	1.000	1.000
Central African Republic	0.000	0.000	0.000	Papua New Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chad	0.000	0.000	0.000	Paraguay	1.000	1.000	1.000
Chile	1.000	1.000	1.000	Peru	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colombia	1.000	1.000	1.000	Philippines	0.000	0.000	0.000
Congo	0.000	0.000	0.000	Portugal	1.000	1.000	1.000
Costa Rica	1.000	1.000	1.000	Puerto Rico	1.000	1.000	1.000
Dominican Republic	1.000	1.000	1.000	Rwanda	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ecuador	0.000	0.000	0.000	Senegal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Egypt	1.000	1.000	1.000	Sierra Leone	0.000	0.000	0.000
El Salvador	1.000	1.000	1.000	Singapore	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ethiopia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Somalia	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ghana	0.000	0.000	0.000	South Africa	0.000	0.000	0.000
Greece	1.000	1.000	1.000	South Korea	1.000	1.000	1.000
Guatemala	0.000	0.000	0.000	Spain	1.000	1.000	1.000
Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sri Lanka	0.000	0.000	0.000
Haiti	1.000	1.000	1.000	Sudan	0.000	0.000	0.000
Honduras	1.000	1.000	1.000	Syria	1.000	1.000	1.000
Hong Kong	1.000	1.000	1.000	Taiwan	1.000	1.000	1.000
India	0.000	0.000	0.000	Tanzania	0.000	0.000	0.000
Indonesia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Thailand	1.000	1.000	1.000
Iran	0.000	0.000	0.000	Togo	0.000	0.000	0.000
Iraq	0.000	0.000	0.000	Trinidad and Tobago	1.000	1.000	1.000
Israel	0.000	0.000	0.000	Tunisia	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ivory Coast	0.000	0.000	0.000	Turkey	1.000	1.000	1.000
Jamaica	1.000	1.000	1.000	Uganda	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jordan	1.000	1.000	1.000	Upper Volta	0.000	0.000	0.000
Kenya	0.000	0.000	0.000	Uruguay	1.000	1.000	1.000
Lesotho	1.000	1.000	1.000	Venezuela	1.000	1.000	1.000
Liberia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Yugoslavia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Madagascar	1.000	1.000	1.000	Zaire	0.000	0.000	0.000
Malawi	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zambia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Malaysia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zimbabwe	1.000	1.000	1.000
Mali	0.000	0.000	0.000				

25X1

Table E-20
Developing Countries: High Political Freedom (Dummy)

1.000=High; 0.000=Not high

	1960s	1970s	1980s ^a		1960s	1970s	1980s ^a
Afghanistan	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mauritania	0.000	0.000	0.000
Algeria	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mexico	0.000	0.000	0.000
Argentina	0.000	0.000	0.000	Morocco	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bangladesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mozambique	0.000	0.000	0.000
Benin	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nepal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bolivia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nicaragua	0.000	0.000	0.000
Brazil	0.000	0.000	0.000	Niger	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burma	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nigeria	0.000	0.000	1.000
Burundi	0.000	0.000	0.000	Pakistan	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cameroon	0.000	0.000	0.000	Panama	0.000	0.000	0.000
Central African Republic	0.000	0.000	0.000	Papua New Guinea	0.000	0.000	1.000
Chad	0.000	0.000	0.000	Paraguay	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chile	1.000	0.000	0.000	Peru	0.000	0.000	1.000
Colombia	1.000	1.000	1.000	Philippines	0.000	0.000	0.000
Congo	0.000	0.000	0.000	Portugal	0.000	0.000	1.000
Costa Rica	1.000	1.000	1.000	Puerto Rico	1.000	1.000	1.000
Dominican Republic	0.000	0.000	1.000	Rwanda	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ecuador	0.000	0.000	1.000	Senegal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Egypt	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sierra Leone	0.000	0.000	0.000
El Salvador	0.000	0.000	0.000	Singapore	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ethiopia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Somalia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ghana	0.000	0.000	1.000	South Africa	0.000	0.000	0.000
Greece	0.000	0.000	1.000	South Korea	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guatemala	0.000	0.000	0.000	Spain	0.000	0.000	1.000
Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sri Lanka	1.000	1.000	1.000
Haiti	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sudan	0.000	0.000	0.000
Honduras	0.000	0.000	0.000	Syria	0.000	0.000	0.000
Hong Kong	0.000	0.000	0.000	Taiwan	0.000	0.000	0.000
India	1.000	1.000	1.000	Tanzania	0.000	0.000	0.000
Indonesia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Thailand	0.000	0.000	0.000
Iran	0.000	0.000	0.000	Togo	0.000	0.000	0.000
Iraq	0.000	0.000	0.000	Trinidad and Tobago	1.000	1.000	1.000
Israel	1.000	1.000	1.000	Tunisia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ivory Coast	0.000	0.000	0.000	Turkey	1.000	1.000	0.000
Jamaica	1.000	1.000	1.000	Uganda	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jordan	0.000	0.000	0.000	Upper Volta	0.000	0.000	0.000
Kenya	0.000	0.000	0.000	Uruguay	0.000	0.000	0.000
Lesotho	0.000	0.000	0.000	Venezuela	1.000	1.000	1.000
Liberia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Yugoslavia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Madagascar	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zaire	0.000	0.000	0.000
Malawi	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zambia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Malaysia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zimbabwe	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mali	0.000	0.000	0.000				

^a This data series was estimated on the basis of the trend in the early 1980s.

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Table E-21
Developing Countries: Low Political Freedom (Dummy)

1.000 = Low; 0.000 = Not low

	1960s	1970s	1980s ^a		1960s	1970s	1980s ^a
Afghanistan	0.000	1.000	1.000	Mauritania	1.000	1.000	1.000
Algeria	1.000	1.000	1.000	Mexico	0.000	0.000	0.000
Argentina	0.000	0.000	1.000	Morocco	1.000	0.000	0.000
Bangladesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mozambique	1.000	1.000	0.000
Benin	0.000	1.000	1.000	Nepal	1.000	1.000	0.000
Bolivia	1.000	1.000	1.000	Nicaragua	0.000	0.000	0.000
Brazil	1.000	0.000	0.000	Niger	1.000	1.000	1.000
Burma	1.000	1.000	1.000	Nigeria	0.000	1.000	0.000
Burundi	0.000	1.000	1.000	Pakistan	0.000	0.000	1.000
Cameroon	0.000	1.000	1.000	Panama	0.000	1.000	0.000
Central African Republic	1.000	1.000	1.000	Papua New Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chad	1.000	1.000	1.000	Paraguay	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chile	0.000	0.000	1.000	Peru	0.000	1.000	0.000
Colombia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Philippines	0.000	0.000	0.000
Congo	1.000	1.000	1.000	Portugal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Costa Rica	0.000	0.000	0.000	Puerto Rico	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dominican Republic	1.000	0.000	0.000	Rwanda	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ecuador	0.000	1.000	0.000	Senegal	1.000	1.000	0.000
Egypt	1.000	1.000	0.000	Sierra Leone	0.000	0.000	0.000
El Salvador	0.000	0.000	1.000	Singapore	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ethiopia	1.000	1.000	1.000	Somalia	0.000	1.000	1.000
Ghana	0.000	1.000	0.000	South Africa	0.000	0.000	0.000
Greece	0.000	0.000	0.000	South Korea	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guatemala	0.000	0.000	0.000	Spain	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guinea	1.000	1.000	1.000	Sri Lanka	0.000	0.000	0.000
Haiti	1.000	1.000	1.000	Sudan	0.000	1.000	0.000
Honduras	1.000	1.000	0.000	Syria	1.000	1.000	0.000
Hong Kong	0.000	0.000	0.000	Taiwan	1.000	1.000	0.000
India	0.000	0.000	0.000	Tanzania	1.000	1.000	1.000
Indonesia	1.000	0.000	0.000	Thailand	1.000	1.000	0.000
Iran	1.000	1.000	0.000	Togo	0.000	1.000	1.000
Iraq	1.000	1.000	1.000	Trinidad and Tobago	0.000	0.000	0.000
Israel	0.000	0.000	0.000	Tunisia	0.000	1.000	1.000
Ivory Coast	1.000	1.000	1.000	Turkey	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jamaica	0.000	0.000	0.000	Uganda	1.000	1.000	0.000
Jordan	1.000	1.000	1.000	Upper Volta	0.000	0.000	1.000
Kenya	0.000	0.000	0.000	Uruguay	0.000	0.000	0.000
Lesotho	0.000	1.000	0.000	Venezuela	0.000	0.000	0.000
Liberia	0.000	1.000	1.000	Yugoslavia	1.000	1.000	1.000
Madagascar	0.000	0.000	1.000	Zaire	0.000	1.000	1.000
Malawi	1.000	1.000	1.000	Zambia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Malaysia	1.000	0.000	0.000	Zimbabwe	1.000	1.000	0.000
Mali	1.000	1.000	1.000				

^a This data series was estimated on the basis of the trend in the early 1980s.

Confidential

Table E-22
Developing Countries: High Civil Liberties (Dummy)

1.000=High; 0.000=Not high

	1960s	1970s	1980s ^a		1960s	1970s	1980s ^a
Afghanistan	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mauritania	0.000	0.000	0.000
Algeria	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mexico	0.000	0.000	0.000
Argentina	0.000	0.000	0.000	Morocco	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bangladesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mozambique	0.000	0.000	0.000
Benin	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nepal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bolivia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nicaragua	0.000	0.000	0.000
Brazil	0.000	0.000	0.000	Niger	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burma	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nigeria	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burundi	0.000	0.000	0.000	Pakistan	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cameroon	0.000	0.000	0.000	Panama	0.000	0.000	0.000
Central African Republic	0.000	0.000	0.000	Papua New Guinea	1.000	1.000	1.000
Chad	0.000	0.000	0.000	Paraguay	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chile	1.000	0.000	0.000	Peru	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colombia	1.000	0.000	0.000	Philippines	0.000	0.000	0.000
Congo	0.000	0.000	0.000	Portugal	0.000	0.000	1.000
Costa Rica	1.000	1.000	1.000	Puerto Rico	1.000	1.000	1.000
Dominican Republic	0.000	1.000	0.000	Rwanda	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ecuador	0.000	0.000	1.000	Senegal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Egypt	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sierra Leone	0.000	0.000	0.000
El Salvador	0.000	0.000	0.000	Singapore	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ethiopia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Somalia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ghana	0.000	0.000	0.000	South Africa	0.000	0.000	0.000
Greece	0.000	0.000	1.000	South Korea	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guatemala	0.000	0.000	0.000	Spain	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sri Lanka	0.000	0.000	0.000
Haiti	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sudan	0.000	0.000	0.000
Honduras	0.000	0.000	0.000	Syria	0.000	0.000	0.000
Hong Kong	1.000	1.000	1.000	Taiwan	0.000	0.000	0.000
India	1.000	0.000	0.000	Tanzania	0.000	0.000	0.000
Indonesia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Thailand	0.000	0.000	0.000
Iran	0.000	0.000	0.000	Togo	0.000	0.000	0.000
Iraq	0.000	0.000	0.000	Trinidad and Tobago	1.000	1.000	1.000
Israel	0.000	0.000	1.000	Tunisia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ivory Coast	0.000	0.000	0.000	Turkey	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jamaica	1.000	1.000	0.000	Uganda	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jordan	0.000	0.000	0.000	Upper Volta	0.000	0.000	0.000
Kenya	0.000	0.000	0.000	Uruguay	0.000	0.000	0.000
Lesotho	0.000	0.000	0.000	Venezuela	1.000	1.000	1.000
Liberia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Yugoslavia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Madagascar	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zaire	0.000	0.000	0.000
Malawi	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zambia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Malaysia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zimbabwe	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mali	0.000	0.000	0.000				

^a This data series was estimated on the basis of the trend in the early 1980s.

Confidential

Table E-23
Developing Countries: Low Civil Liberties (Dummy)

1.000=Low; 0.000=Not low

	1960s	1970s	1980s ^a		196Cs	1970s	1980s ^a
Afghanistan	0.000	1.000	1.000	Mauritania	1.000	1.000	1.000
Algeria	0.000	1.000	1.000	Mexico	0.000	0.000	0.000
Argentina	0.000	0.000	0.000	Morocco	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bangladesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mozambique	1.000	1.000	1.000
Benin	0.000	1.000	1.000	Nepal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bolivia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nicaragua	0.000	0.000	0.000
Brazil	0.000	0.000	0.000	Niger	1.000	1.000	1.000
Burma	0.000	1.000	1.000	Nigeria	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burundi	0.000	1.000	1.000	Pakistan	0.000	1.000	0.000
Cameroon	0.000	0.000	1.000	Panama	0.000	1.000	0.000
Central African Republic	1.000	1.000	1.000	Papua New Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chad	1.000	1.000	1.000	Paraguay	1.000	1.000	0.000
Chile	0.000	0.000	0.000	Peru	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colombia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Philippines	0.000	0.000	0.000
Congo	1.000	1.000	1.000	Portugal	1.000	0.000	0.000
Costa Rica	0.000	0.000	0.000	Puerto Rico	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dominican Republic	0.000	0.000	0.000	Rwanda	1.000	0.000	1.000
Ecuador	0.000	0.000	0.000	Senegal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Egypt	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sierra Leone	0.000	0.000	0.000
El Salvador	0.000	0.000	0.000	Singapore	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ethiopia	1.000	1.000	1.000	Somalia	0.000	1.000	1.000
Ghana	1.000	0.000	0.000	South Africa	0.000	0.000	1.000
Greece	0.000	0.000	0.000	South Korea	0.000	1.000	1.000
Guatemala	0.000	0.000	1.000	Spain	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guinea	1.000	1.000	1.000	Sri Lanka	0.000	0.000	0.000
Haiti	1.000	1.000	1.000	Sudan	0.000	1.000	0.000
Honduras	0.000	0.000	0.000	Syria	1.000	1.000	1.000
Hong Kong	0.000	0.000	0.000	Taiwan	0.000	0.000	1.000
India	0.000	0.000	0.000	Tanzania	0.000	1.000	1.000
Indonesia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Thailand	1.000	0.000	0.000
Iran	0.000	1.000	0.000	Togo	0.000	1.000	1.000
Iraq	1.000	1.000	1.000	Trinidad and Tobago	0.000	0.000	0.000
Israel	0.000	0.000	0.000	Tunisia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ivory Coast	1.000	1.000	0.000	Turkey	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jamaica	0.000	0.000	0.000	Uganda	0.000	1.000	0.000
Jordan	0.000	1.000	1.000	Upper Volta	0.000	0.000	0.000
Kenya	0.000	0.000	0.000	Uruguay	0.000	0.000	0.000
Lesotho	0.000	0.000	0.000	Venezuela	0.000	0.000	0.000
Liberia	0.000	0.000	1.000	Yugoslavia	1.000	1.000	0.000
Madagascar	0.000	0.000	1.000	Zaire	0.000	1.000	1.000
Malawi	0.000	1.000	1.000	Zambia	0.000	0.000	1.000
Malaysia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zimbabwe	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mali	1.000	1.000	1.000				

^a This data series was estimated on the basis of the trend in the early 1980s.

Table E-24
Developing Countries: High Political System Stability (Dummy)

1.000=High; 0.000=Not high

	1960s	1970s	1980s ^a		1960s	1970s	1980s ^a
Afghanistan	1.000	0.000	0.000	Mauritania	1.000	0.000	0.000
Algeria	0.000	1.000	1.000	Mexico	1.000	1.000	1.000
Argentina	0.000	0.000	0.000	Morocco	1.000	1.000	1.000
Bangladesh	1.000	0.000	0.000	Mozambique	1.000	1.000	1.000
Benin	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nepal	1.000	1.000	1.000
Bolivia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nicaragua	1.000	0.000	0.000
Brazil	0.000	1.000	1.000	Niger	1.000	0.000	0.000
Burma	0.000	1.000	1.000	Nigeria	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burundi	0.000	0.000	0.000	Pakistan	1.000	0.000	0.000
Cameroon	1.000	1.000	1.000	Panama	0.000	1.000	1.000
Central African Republic	0.000	0.000	0.000	Papua New Guinea	1.000	1.000	1.000
Chad	1.000	0.000	0.000	Paraguay	1.000	1.000	1.000
Chile	1.000	0.000	0.000	Peru	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colombia	1.000	1.000	1.000	Philippines	1.000	1.000	1.000
Congo	0.000	0.000	0.000	Portugal	1.000	0.000	0.000
Costa Rica	1.000	1.000	1.000	Puerto Rico	1.000	1.000	1.000
Dominican Republic	0.000	0.000	0.000	Rwanda	1.000	0.000	0.000
Ecuador	0.000	0.000	0.000	Senegal	1.000	1.000	1.000
Egypt	1.000	1.000	0.000	Sierra Leone	0.000	1.000	1.000
El Salvador	0.000	0.000	0.000	Singapore	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ethiopia	1.000	0.000	0.000	Somalia	1.000	0.000	0.000
Ghana	0.000	0.000	0.000	South Africa	0.000	1.000	1.000
Greece	0.000	0.000	0.000	South Korea	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guatemala	0.000	1.000	0.000	Spain	1.000	0.000	0.000
Guinea	1.000	1.000	1.000	Sri Lanka	1.000	1.000	1.000
Haiti	1.000	1.000	1.000	Sudan	0.000	1.000	1.000
Honduras	0.000	0.000	0.000	Syria	0.000	0.000	0.000
Hong Kong	1.000	1.000	1.000	Taiwan	1.000	1.000	1.000
India	1.000	1.000	1.000	Tanzania	1.000	1.000	1.000
Indonesia	0.000	1.000	1.000	Thailand	1.000	0.000	0.000
Iran	1.000	0.000	0.000	Togo	0.000	1.000	1.000
Iraq	0.000	1.000	1.000	Trinidad and Tobago	1.000	1.000	1.000
Israel	1.000	1.000	1.000	Tunisia	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ivory Coast	1.000	1.000	1.000	Turkey	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jamaica	1.000	1.000	1.000	Uganda	1.000	0.000	0.000
Jordan	1.000	1.000	1.000	Upper Volta	0.000	0.000	0.000
Kenya	1.000	1.000	1.000	Uruguay	1.000	0.000	0.000
Lesotho	0.000	1.000	1.000	Venezuela	1.000	1.000	1.000
Liberia	1.000	1.000	0.000	Yugoslavia	1.000	1.000	1.000
Madagascar	1.000	0.000	0.000	Zaire	0.000	1.000	1.000
Malawi	1.000	1.000	1.000	Zambia	1.000	1.000	1.000
Malaysia	1.000	1.000	1.000	Zimbabwe	1.000	1.000	1.000
Mali	0.000	1.000	1.000				

^a This data series was estimated on the basis of the trend in the early 1980s.

Table E-25**Developing Countries: Low Political System Stability (Dummy)**

1.000=Low; 0.000=Not low

	1960s	1970s	1980s ^a		1960s	1970s	1980s ^a
Afghanistan	0.000	1.000	1.000	Mauritania	0.000	0.000	0.000
Algeria	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mexico	0.000	0.000	0.000
Argentina	0.000	1.000	1.000	Morocco	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bangladesh	0.000	1.000	1.000	Mozambique	0.000	0.000	0.000
Benin	1.000	0.000	0.000	Nepal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bolivia	0.000	1.000	1.000	Nicaragua	0.000	0.000	0.000
Brazil	0.000	0.000	0.000	Niger	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burma	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nigeria	0.000	1.000	1.000
Burundi	1.000	0.000	0.000	Pakistan	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cameroon	0.000	0.000	0.000	Panama	0.000	0.000	0.000
Central African Republic	0.000	0.000	0.000	Papua New Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chad	0.000	0.000	0.000	Paraguay	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chile	0.000	0.000	0.000	Peru	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colombia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Philippines	0.000	0.000	0.000
Congo	0.000	0.000	0.000	Portugal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Costa Rica	0.000	0.000	0.000	Puerto Rico	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dominican Republic	1.000	0.000	0.000	Rwanda	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ecuador	0.000	0.000	0.000	Senegal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Egypt	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sierra Leone	1.000	0.000	0.000
El Salvador	0.000	0.000	0.000	Singapore	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ethiopia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Somalia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ghana	0.000	1.000	1.000	South Africa	0.000	0.000	0.000
Greece	0.000	0.000	0.000	South Korea	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guatemala	0.000	0.000	0.000	Spain	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sri Lanka	0.000	0.000	0.000
Haiti	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sudan	0.000	0.000	0.000
Honduras	0.000	1.000	1.000	Syria	1.000	0.000	0.000
Hong Kong	0.000	0.000	0.000	Taiwan	0.000	0.000	0.000
India	0.000	0.000	0.000	Tanzania	0.000	0.000	0.000
Indonesia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Thailand	0.000	1.000	1.000
Iran	0.000	0.000	0.000	Togo	0.000	0.000	0.000
Iraq	0.000	0.000	0.000	Trinidad and Tobago	0.000	0.000	0.000
Israel	0.000	0.000	0.000	Tunisia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ivory Coast	0.000	0.000	0.000	Turkey	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jamaica	0.000	0.000	0.000	Uganda	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jordan	0.000	0.000	0.000	Upper Volta	0.000	0.000	0.000
Kenya	0.000	0.000	0.000	Uruguay	0.000	0.000	0.000
Lesotho	0.000	0.000	0.000	Venezuela	0.000	0.000	0.000
Liberia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Yugoslavia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Madagascar	0.000	1.000	1.000	Zaire	1.000	0.000	0.000
Malawi	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zambia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Malaysia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zimbabwe	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mali	0.000	0.000	0.000				

^a This data series was estimated on the basis of the trend in the early 1980s.

Table E-26
Developing Countries: High Chief Executive Stability (Dummy)

1.000=High; 0.000=Not high

	1960s	1970s	1980s ^a		1960s	1970s	1980s ^a
Afghanistan	1.000	0.000	0.000	Mauritania	1.000	0.000	0.000
Algeria	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mexico	0.000	0.000	0.000
Argentina	0.000	0.000	0.000	Morocco	0.000	1.000	1.000
Bangladesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mozambique	1.000	0.000	0.000
Benin	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nepal	1.000	0.000	0.000
Bolivia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nicaragua	0.000	0.000	0.000
Brazil	0.000	0.000	0.000	Niger	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burma	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nigeria	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burundi	0.000	0.000	0.000	Pakistan	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cameroon	0.000	0.000	0.000	Panama	0.000	0.000	0.000
Central African Republic	0.000	0.000	0.000	Papua New Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chad	0.000	0.000	0.000	Paraguay	1.000	1.000	1.000
Chile	0.000	0.000	0.000	Peru	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colombia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Philippines	0.000	1.000	1.000
Congo	0.000	0.000	0.000	Portugal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Costa Rica	0.000	0.000	0.000	Puerto Rico	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dominican Republic	0.000	0.000	0.000	Rwanda	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ecuador	0.000	0.000	0.000	Senegal	0.000	1.000	0.000
Egypt	1.000	0.000	0.000	Sierra Leone	0.000	1.000	1.000
El Salvador	0.000	0.000	0.000	Singapore	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ethiopia	1.000	0.000	0.000	Somalia	0.000	1.000	1.000
Ghana	0.000	0.000	0.000	South Africa	0.000	0.000	0.000
Greece	0.000	0.000	0.000	South Korea	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guatemala	0.000	0.000	0.000	Spain	1.000	0.000	0.000
Guinea	1.000	1.000	1.000	Sri Lanka	0.000	0.000	0.000
Haiti	1.000	0.000	0.000	Sudan	0.000	1.000	1.000
Honduras	0.000	0.000	0.000	Syria	0.000	0.000	0.000
Hong Kong	0.000	0.000	0.000	Taiwan	1.000	0.000	0.000
India	0.000	0.000	0.000	Tanzania	0.000	1.000	1.000
Indonesia	0.000	1.000	1.000	Thailand	0.000	0.000	0.000
Iran	1.000	0.000	0.000	Togo	0.000	1.000	1.000
Iraq	0.000	0.000	0.000	Trinidad and Tobago	0.000	1.000	1.000
Israel	0.000	0.000	0.000	Tunisia	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ivory Coast	0.000	1.000	1.000	Turkey	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jamaica	0.000	0.000	0.000	Uganda	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jordan	1.000	1.000	1.000	Upper Volta	0.000	0.000	0.000
Kenya	0.000	0.000	0.000	Uruguay	0.000	0.000	0.000
Lesotho	0.000	1.000	1.000	Venezuela	0.000	0.000	0.000
Liberia	1.000	0.000	0.000	Yugoslavia	1.000	1.000	0.000
Madagascar	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zaire	0.000	1.000	1.000
Malawi	0.000	1.000	1.000	Zambia	0.000	1.000	1.000
Malaysia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zimbabwe	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mali	0.000	1.000	1.000				

^a This data series was estimated on the basis of the trend in the early 1980s.

Confidential

Table E-27
Developing Countries: Low Chief Executive Stability (Dummy)

1.000=Low; 0.000=Not low

	1960s	1970s	1980s ^a		1960s	1970s	1980s ^a
Afghanistan	0.000	1.000	1.000	Mauritania	0.000	0.000	0.000
Algeria	1.000	0.000	0.000	Mexico	0.000	0.000	0.000
Argentina	1.000	1.000	1.000	Morocco	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bangladesh	0.000	1.000	1.000	Mozambique	0.000	0.000	0.000
Benin	1.000	0.000	0.000	Nepal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bolivia	1.000	1.000	1.000	Nicaragua	1.000	1.000	1.000
Brazil	1.000	0.000	0.000	Niger	0.000	0.000	0.000
Burma	0.000	0.000	0.000	Nigeria	1.000	1.000	1.000
Burundi	0.000	0.000	0.000	Pakistan	0.000	1.000	1.000
Cameroon	0.000	0.000	0.000	Panama	1.000	0.000	0.000
Central African Republic	0.000	0.000	0.000	Papua New Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chad	0.000	1.000	1.000	Paraguay	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chile	0.000	0.000	0.000	Peru	1.000	0.000	0.000
Colombia	0.000	1.000	1.000	Philippines	0.000	0.000	0.000
Congo	1.000	0.000	0.000	Portugal	0.000	1.000	1.000
Costa Rica	0.000	1.000	1.000	Puerto Rico	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dominican Republic	1.000	0.000	0.000	Rwanda	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ecuador	1.000	1.000	1.000	Senegal	0.000	0.000	0.000
Egypt	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sierra Leone	1.000	0.000	0.000
El Salvador	1.000	1.000	1.000	Singapore	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ethiopia	0.000	1.000	1.000	Somalia	1.000	0.000	0.000
Ghana	1.000	1.000	1.000	South Africa	0.000	0.000	0.000
Greece	1.000	0.000	0.000	South Korea	1.000	0.000	0.000
Guatemala	0.000	1.000	1.000	Spain	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sri Lanka	1.000	1.000	1.000
Haiti	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sudan	1.000	0.000	0.000
Honduras	0.000	1.000	1.000	Syria	1.000	0.000	0.000
Hong Kong	0.000	0.000	0.000	Taiwan	0.000	0.000	0.000
India	0.000	0.000	0.000	Tanzania	0.000	0.000	0.000
Indonesia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Thailand	0.000	1.000	1.000
Iran	0.000	0.000	0.000	Togo	1.000	0.000	0.000
Iraq	1.000	0.000	0.000	Trinidad and Tobago	0.000	0.000	0.000
Israel	0.000	0.000	0.000	Tunisia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ivory Coast	0.000	0.000	0.000	Turkey	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jamaica	1.000	0.000	0.000	Uganda	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jordan	0.000	0.000	0.000	Upper Volta	0.000	0.000	0.000
Kenya	0.000	0.000	0.000	Uruguay	1.000	1.000	0.000
Lesotho	0.000	0.000	0.000	Venezuela	0.000	0.000	0.000
Liberia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Yugoslavia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Madagascar	0.000	1.000	1.000	Zaire	0.000	0.000	0.000
Malawi	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zambia	0.000	0.000	0.000
Malaysia	0.000	0.000	0.000	Zimbabwe	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mali	0.000	0.000	0.000				

^a This data series was estimated on the basis of the trend in the early 1980s.

Table E-28
Developing Countries: Open Economy Strategy
(Total Trade-to-GDP Ratio)

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	0.112	0.217	0.363	Mauritania	0.774	1.198	0.912
Algeria	0.638	0.492	0.589	Mexico	0.229	0.184	0.205
Argentina	0.214	0.164	0.134	Morocco	0.463	0.402	0.346
Bangladesh	0.193	0.208	0.278	Mozambique	0.234	0.382	0.472
Benin	0.300	0.659	0.345	Nepal	0.206	0.132	0.219
Bolivia	0.326	0.400	0.266	Nicaragua	0.497	0.570	0.600
Brazil	0.112	0.135	0.182	Niger	0.184	0.360	0.501
Burma	0.404	0.140	0.143	Nigeria	0.347	0.332	0.700
Burundi	0.259	0.218	0.268	Pakistan	0.234	0.224	0.350
Cameroon	0.542	0.596	0.460	Panama	0.665	0.779	0.479
Central African Republic	0.575	0.712	0.227	Papua New Guinea	0.537	0.691	0.826
Chad	0.527	0.664	0.768	Paraguay	0.354	0.310	0.186
Chile	0.305	0.293	0.347	Peru	0.448	0.354	0.319
Colombia	0.311	0.300	0.243	Philippines	0.210	0.385	0.380
Congo	1.080	0.944	0.796	Portugal	0.395	0.537	0.596
Costa Rica	0.476	0.636	0.490	Puerto Rico	1.060	1.080	1.346
Dominican Republic	0.399	0.418	0.335	Rwanda	0.225	0.277	0.241
Ecuador	0.329	0.344	0.391	Senegal	0.803	0.594	0.531
Egypt	0.396	0.329	0.325	Sierra Leone	0.626	0.618	0.647
El Salvador	0.453	0.497	0.582	Singapore	3.402	2.467	3.996
Ethiopia	0.195	0.223	0.278	Somalia	0.504	0.552	0.319
Ghana	0.636	0.440	0.146	South Africa	0.546	0.461	0.589
Greece	0.259	0.284	0.411	South Korea	0.161	0.385	0.655
Guatemala	0.272	0.376	0.386	Spain	0.171	0.275	0.265
Guinea	0.439	0.369	0.546	Sri Lanka	0.626	0.372	0.761
Haiti	0.415	0.342	0.371	Sudan	0.240	0.237	0.271
Honduras	0.451	0.602	0.783	Syria	0.382	0.444	0.458
Hong Kong	1.765	1.995	1.944	Taiwan	0.298	0.591	0.986
India	0.135	0.087	0.090	Tanzania	0.565	0.524	0.383
Indonesia	0.105	0.287	0.452	Thailand	0.363	0.382	0.443
Iran	0.334	0.418	0.147	Togo	0.451	0.613	0.437
Iraq	0.697	0.526	0.794	Trinidad and Tobago	0.724	0.783	1.296
Israel	0.394	0.693	0.953	Tunisia	0.507	0.483	0.742
Ivory Coast	0.716	0.766	0.664	Turkey	0.083	0.145	0.181
Jamaica	0.715	0.708	0.746	Uganda	0.481	0.414	0.045
Jordan	0.430	0.407	0.909	Upper Volta	0.314	0.330	0.391
Kenya	0.648	0.605	0.570	Uruguay	0.346	0.251	0.302
Lesotho	0.502	0.564	1.255	Venezuela	0.510	0.435	0.505
Liberia	0.762	1.064	1.033	Yugoslavia	0.314	0.420	0.369
Madagascar	0.303	0.467	0.272	Zaire	1.006	0.844	0.380
Malawi	0.561	0.580	0.479	Zambia	0.966	0.904	0.657
Malaysia	0.943	0.830	0.960	Zimbabwe	0.904	0.889	0.866
Mali	0.284	0.403	0.344				

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Table E-29
**Developing Countries: Active Government Participation Strategy
(Government Spending per Capita)**

1970 US \$

	1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
Afghanistan	5.248	5.736	8.236	Mauritania	20.987	24.486	40.957
Algeria	56.597	51.708	67.462	Mexico	29.894	51.411	99.739
Argentina	75.050	100.332	91.235	Morocco	25.793	31.442	67.847
Bangladesh	4.003	9.624	4.878	Mozambique	19.599	28.859	19.502
Benin	14.646	14.562	15.239	Nepal	7.135	5.720	4.982
Bolivia	12.297	24.334	37.907	Nicaragua	24.516	40.703	52.937
Brazil	44.022	49.822	90.201	Niger	8.426	9.137	10.006
Burma	10.559	12.196	13.151	Nigeria	6.550	13.794	19.994
Burundi	1.483	6.552	7.613	Pakistan	11.475	16.834	20.888
Cameroon	18.903	21.616	24.729	Panama	51.749	104.755	125.260
Central African Republic	23.021	23.484	25.305	Papua New Guinea	53.825	73.620	74.642
Chad	10.700	14.344	7.613	Paraguay	16.699	23.285	23.810
Chile	83.287	112.060	133.527	Peru	29.048	57.009	75.185
Colombia	17.010	26.309	35.151	Philippines	8.239	16.151	20.836
Congo	58.533	54.313	44.692	Portugal	40.121	96.960	129.655
Costa Rica	45.317	71.528	139.615	Puerto Rico	141.068	362.878	368.493
Dominican Republic	37.911	42.365	45.293	Rwanda	6.146	4.783	8.118
Ecuador	23.919	33.169	65.803	Senegal	37.017	30.106	24.175
Egypt	27.237	52.122	74.368	Sierra Leone	11.369	11.023	19.073
El Salvador	25.203	32.058	35.111	Singapore	36.083	109.284	190.694
Ethiopia	4.260	7.201	8.088	Somalia	14.488	16.188	8.873
Ghana	24.961	33.055	11.566	South Africa	57.395	98.419	155.101
Greece	67.148	127.797	249.527	South Korea	22.797	27.934	66.331
Guatemala	22.264	28.729	32.963	Spain	41.620	96.972	164.291
Guinea	14.054	19.907	25.952	Sri Lanka	18.515	22.129	23.800
Haiti	8.726	8.868	7.637	Sudan	11.453	30.122	21.361
Honduras	27.321	31.439	45.013	Syria	30.197	49.638	115.353
Hong Kong	28.662	49.840	117.151	Taiwan	40.548	71.062	120.976
India	6.115	9.325	10.684	Tanzania	6.470	12.744	11.650
Indonesia	5.527	6.719	19.134	Thailand	11.373	20.621	35.515
Iran	18.916	65.224	98.929	Togo	6.939	9.553	25.996
Iraq	51.467	79.790	125.414	Trinidad and Tobago	60.401	97.670	190.111
Israel	206.374	647.234	804.305	Tunisia	36.287	48.566	80.672
Ivory Coast	20.186	40.688	64.553	Turkey	28.222	46.039	57.796
Jamaica	38.646	90.677	96.368	Uganda	9.883	14.086	22.260
Jordan	131.896	75.387	127.009	Upper Volta	5.187	5.421	6.430
Kenya	12.790	23.213	1.350	Uruguay	72.683	134.945	144.313
Lesotho	8.334	8.192	22.500	Venezuela	121.017	148.975	181.993
Liberia	16.663	30.970	26.339	Yugoslavia	77.678	119.721	151.885
Madagascar	24.949	24.412	18.578	Zaire	17.500	24.131	8.263
Malawi	9.578	12.298	9.168	Zambia	40.782	65.414	108.488
Malaysia	28.648	59.423	116.018	Zimbabwe	28.418	32.099	37.988
Mali	5.953	8.485	17.400				

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